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THE POPE.

AN Italian priest of respectable character and moderate abilities is keeping all Europe in perplexity. Such is really the Papal question, as it is called. The Pope is a man of no intrinsic importance. His position is artificial and anomalous. He is the weakest of all existing Potentates; and yet nothing can be done without him. The Emperor may be defeated in battles, an insurrection may be suppressed; but what is to be done with a Pontiff? You may make a martyr of him; but it is tame work making martyrs, and has a certain cowardice about it—like beating a woman. In fact, Pius the Ninth is both weak and strong. He is the most troublesome Potentate in the world, and yet is the least real of all Potentates.

In this curious spectacle some people affect to see a Divinely-guided institution existing under special protection. But, in reality, nothing can be more prosaic or more explicable upon the vulgar principles than the Pope's kind of strength and degree of influence. Spiritual power, in the high and noble sense, he does not possess. The age is gone when such power was represented by the Papal office. But what he does represent is the ghost of the old spiritual force of the mediæval Popes; and everybody knows how difficult a ghost is to lay. Customs, associations, superstitions, linger about all defunct powers or centres of power. The Papacy is difficult to manage precisely as a haunted house is difficult to let. And, as it by no means follows that though you disbelieve in the ghost you would be willing to inhabit the premises, so the most philosophical Catholic Monarch may be expected to fear to coerce the Pope. We have all our bugbears and scarecrows, and fear our turnip-lantern through life. Nothing but time can destroy such institutions as the Papacy, for the impressions excited by it are of the kind which may wear out but cannot be abruptly destroyed.

The French Emperor is handling his Holiness in a most judicious manner. He is perfectly polite and reverent, but he gives him to understand that his political game is up. "I have been powerless to arrest the establishment of the new rule. . . . I believe that the solution most suited to the interest of the Holy See would be to make a sacrifice of the revolted provinces." This is all delightfully frank. But, though one wishes it success, one cannot but feel doubtful of it. The mention of the Congress which occurs in the same speech is vague, and the Pope's power of passive resistance great. What can anybody make of an old gentleman, with the temper of a bigot and the narrowness of a priest, who will take no advice and accept no new facts? This is just the Pope. He has his own little theory of things, impregnable and unshakable; and, if the whole world is changing about him, what is that to him?—so much the worse for the world.

It may puzzle some people that so obstinate a stickler for the *status quo* should have first been distinguished as a reformer. The fact is a melancholy one for Europe, because he is all the more likely to be obstinate having once tried novelties and found himself unfit to manage them. Then, again, his very virtues are of a mischievous nature, politically. The better priest he is (and we believe him to be perfectly irreproachable in private life), the more thoroughly he is wrapped up in the ordinary traditions of an Italian priest, the less fit he is to appreciate politics. We should get on better with one of the fighting,

wicked old Churchmen who turned up, occasionally, in the middle ages than with a man of the merely monkish respectability, the decent convent virtues, of his Holiness. The world has to be governed by men of the world, however shocking the statement may appear to the ecclesiastical mind.

We are never in a hurry to recommend lines of alliance or policy; for in this period nobody knows what surprising new turn may be taken by European affairs. But there can be no harm in the country making up its mind to support Napoleon, if he has really made up his mind to take the course with the Pope indicated in the document above quoted. Lord John Russell has at least the merit of fully appreciating the Protestant element in our character and history. It associates itself, no doubt, with much that is ephemeral and distasteful in the ordinary mind, but it lies at the root of our national life, and ought

for controlling Europe generally, we mean. And we can hardly pledge ourselves, after our late neutrality, to use any force in matters Italian. But the Emperor seems particularly emphatic in disclaiming all notion of further intervention. To occupy the Legations, he says, would "keep up hatred and ill-will among the Italians"—an excellent reason for determining to do nothing of the kind.

A distinguished Scotch Judge, who plumed himself on his convivial qualities, used to boast (as Lord Cockburn tells us) of the persuasive power he could have exercised over "the Flip," had it been their fortune to pass an evening together. If the present Pope has such a friend, the sooner the evening comes off the better. There is nothing but a little common sense and good nature wanted from his Holiness. The political rights of his see are mere incidents which have

changed several times; and, if he is sound in his high spiritual pretensions, what can the lordship of half a dozen towns or districts, more or less, matter? How is Christianity served by keeping up misery and hatred among the peoples of such districts? How is the Pontiff's own dignity as a chief of Catholicism maintained by a system which involves him in political controversy with the leading Catholic Powers? A sensible, practical man like the Scotch Judge just alluded to would put all this to his Holiness, and perhaps make some impression on him.

But we are not sanguine. The Pope's reported conversations and writings seem to show that he is getting more irritable and sensitive than ever. His spiritual pride is hurt. The poetry, too, of a martyr's position, with all its sentimental advantages of reverence, &c., naturally attracts a sensitive, devotional, yet narrow mind. He can hardly be weak enough to expect any effective help from his Irish friends, and his Austrian ones are occupied with troubles enough of their own. He will probably hold out and disturb Europe, more or less, for the remainder of his days. We wish the French Emperor well through the business. Our own share in it must needs be a modest one, for Great Britain has no wish to meddle more than she can help in such affairs. But, such as it is, it will be employed altogether on the popular side—the side of freedom and of the future.

L'ENFANT TROUVE.

THE first time we were personally made acquainted with any *enfants trouvés* was about six years ago whilst travelling by a night-train from Paris to Boulogne. We had carefully selected our seat with the excellent idea of sleeping away half the long journey—we had fixed upon the most comfortable cushion, the most elastic back, and the softest resting-place for the head. We

drank off a glass of famous brandy-and-water, and reckoned that the monotonous rattle of the train would lull us into a sound slumber in about half an hour. But presently there arose all about us a most terrible noise. It seemed to come from both the carriage behind and the carriage before. For keeping you awake it was worse than a blue-bottle shut up in the curtains of a four-poster. It was a foggy noise that surrounded you. We would have preferred to it either singing in the head or the tuning of an organ. We could not decide whether cats were being slaughtered or raving babies smothered under feather beds. The loudest puffing of the engine could not overcome this noise, and whenever we stopped at a station it increased to a positive riot. We asked (in our best French) an elderly lady opposite if she could explain the mystery, but the stupid old soul merely replied that she did not speak English. It was not until we reached Amiens



L'ENFANT TROUVE.—(FROM A PICTURE BY H. O'NEIL.)

always to make itself felt in our national policy. In proportion as nations are Papal they are anti-English; and our thought and our commerce extend themselves in proportion as the Papal power and powers akin to it decline. We must recollect that the Papacy embodies a whole world of principles alien from our own. The special dogmas on which the Churches differ are only parts of the business. The entire system of Papal government—its way of looking at men and things—is directly contrary to every principle on which our liberties and greatness are founded.

When we intimate our wish that the two great Western Powers may act harmoniously in Italian affairs we do so with the proper limitations. There must be no subordination on our part to any general plan of the Emperor's—to any scheme

that the riddle was solved. It appeared that the establishment of the Enfants Trouvés in Paris, being rather overstocked with babies, was packing off some fifty of the pets to their branch hospital near Amiens. We were standing on the platform when this noisy cargo of innocence was landed. There were three carriages full, and each infant had its nurse. No wonder they made a noise, for the moment the child screamed the nurse began to sing. Then fifty women, dressed in their peculiar clothes, squatted in a row on the platform, holding to the mouths of the sucklings a cotton bag of sugar about as large as a turnip. It was quite a baby-show. Mr. Malthus would have enjoyed the sight amazingly. We have since read his interesting little work, and agree with him in everything.

But, although we object to fifty enfants trouvés, we sincerely admire Mr. O'Neil's picture of one baby. Of all our artists he seems to possess pre-eminently the faculty of painting excellent romances. It is very amusing to stand by his pictures at the exhibitions and listen to the remarks of the crowd, for some one is sure to volunteer the story of the painting. We were in Manchester when "The Return of the Wanderer" was on view; and even on the free days, when the factory workpeople filled the room, they all understood the history of the wretched girl lying at the grave as clearly as if it had been in bold type instead of very beautiful oil-colouring. It does not require much ingenuity to imagine the details of "The Enfant Trouvé;" yet the tale is very delicately related. The first thing women do is to look at the left hand and hunt for the wedding-ring; but the fingers are clenching the iron bar, and the legitimacy of the child is left in doubt. She may have fallen a victim to those beautiful large eyes, or her husband may have left her, or anything you please. She has come in the night to place her child in the turn-about basket, the bellpull which has given notice to the attendant within is still swinging, and the mother has to cling to the window-grating to support the agony of the parting with her offspring. Another moment, and she would snatch it back again. Poor Janet Pride! she will soon be dressed in the hospital frock, and, perhaps, disturb the slumbers of some travellers to Boulogne by crying all the way to Amiens.

By way of criticism, we object to Mr. O'Neil's baby, finding it a very small one. It does not look as if it would live long.

Mr. O'Neil might paint a capital companion-picture to his Enfant Trouvé, taking for his subject the Yorkshire carrier bringing to London his cartload of babies to leave them at the Foundling; a clever method of getting rid of their incumbrances adopted by the mothers in the north when they heard that Captain Coram had opened his philanthropic hospital in Guilford-street.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

M. Thouvenel, now French Ambassador at Constantinople, has been appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs in the room of Count Walewski. M. Baroche, President of the Council of State, will carry on the duties of the Foreign Department until the arrival of M. Thouvenel. This gentleman is expected in Paris from the 20th to the 25th of January at the latest. Count Lallemant will act as Chargé d'Affaires at Constantinople until the appointment of a new Ambassador.

Lord Cowley returned to Paris on Wednesday. It was reported on the Bourse that his "mission had succeeded," the said mission being to promote an understanding between the English and French Governments on Italian affairs.

Marshal M'Mahon is to replace Marshal Vaillant as Commander of the French army in Italy.

SPAIN.

The *Espana*, an Opposition journal, announces that the "Spanish episcopacy is about to rise in defence of the temporal sovereignty of the Pope;" and it expresses a hope that the Spanish nation "will assume the initiative in protecting the Supreme Pontiff against the designs of his enemies."

The Queen and the newly-born Princess were going on well.

ITALY.

The Pope received the news of Count Walewski's dismissal on Friday week, while celebrating the festival of the Epiphany—that of the three Kings of the East paying homage to Christ in the cradle. According to a telegraphic report, he immediately collected those members of the Sacred College that were within reach, and delivered an address to them, betraying the great excitement under which he laboured, and announcing to them his resolution rather to suffer the worst, as Pío VII. did from the hands of Napoleon I., than to give up a particle of the rights of the Church. There was a report early this week that his Holiness had resolved to leave Rome, but this is now denied.

Both the Duc de Grammont and General Guyon, at their own request, are about quitting Rome, we are told. Marshal Canrobert is going to act in place of both, combining the diplomatic and military service in that French protectorate. The withdrawal of the garrison from the city and its removal to Civita Vecchia will occur, as predetermined, early in the current year.

A correspondent in Rome writes:—

Money is coming in from Ireland, Bavaria, and the Catholic States of Germany, but the Papal Government wants men. Recruiting is going on by the Nuncio. The recruits from Vienna and Munich arrive here via Ancona and Trieste. Cardinal Wiseman has promised an Irish brigade. The pamphlet "Le Pape et le Congrès" was known at the Vatican the same day it appeared at Paris. M. Sacconi, the Papal Nuncio at Paris, had received the proof-sheets of it, which he forwarded by a special courier to Rome. The effect produced upon the Pope was immense.

A council of Cardinals was held on the 28th of December, in which the following decisions were adopted:—1. Suspension of the departure of Cardinal Antonelli for Paris until the temporal rights of the Church were recognised as the basis of all discussion in the Congress. 2. Immediate increase of the Papal army for the defence of the States of the Church. 3. Publication of a solemn declaration condemning the pamphlet "Le Pape et le Congrès." This last decision was put in execution next day by an official protest in the *Giornale di Roma*.

It was asserted that the Austrians, disguised as Papal soldiers, were passing the frontiers in whole battalions to join the Pontifical army. To this it is answered, "The enlistments abroad for the Papal army have no other object than to bring its effective force, which numbers 18,000, up to 20,000 men. This augmentation of the Papal army was agreed upon by the Holy See and France before the war in Italy."

The Sardinian Government has, it is said, definitively decided that the frigate *Eurydice* shall be sent to China, in consequence of the events which are impending there. It is said that a high functionary of the Sardinian Government is to go out in her as Minister Plenipotentiary, charged to negotiate treaties with China, Japan, and Siam.

AUSTRIA.

There is a rumour that Austria, foreseeing that the Congress will come to naught, intends to recall Prince Metternich from his Ambassador's post, and to substitute the bearer of a less illustrious name in his stead, as in this case there would be no cause for making any display of feelings of esteem for the French Court.

PRUSSIA.

The Conference for the discussion of the question of fortifying the German coasts was opened at Berlin on Monday under the presidency of Lieutenant Moltke. On Tuesday the Prussian project for a system of common defence was submitted to the Conference.

The Prussian Ministerial journals are all favourable to the annexation of Tuscany, Modena, and Parma to Sardinia, and opposed to the formation of a separate kingdom of Central Italy, which project, however, they are afraid, is too strongly backed in the councils of Europe to be got rid of easily. They would prefer to it the restoration of the exiled Princes, if that were possible.

TURKEY AND THE EAST.

The sudden dismissal of Cyprisi Pacha from the Vizierate is ascribed to his insisting upon the debts of the harem being paid. Recent

letters comment rather favourably on the antecedents of the hitherto less known Rachdi Pacha, who replaces Cyprisi Pacha. It was supposed that Fuad Pacha would soon be dismissed. The public excitement was increasing.

The immigration of the Circassians continues without intermission. According to the official returns 16,000 souls have arrived, and quite as many are expected. News from Kertch states that 8000 wanderers have again assembled there. The name of Circassians is not, properly speaking, correct, for among these emigrants few real Circassians have been remarked. They are for the most part Nogay Tartars, who speak a Turkish dialect, and some are Calmucks of a Mongolian race.

Letters from Alexandria state that the Viceroy of Egypt was about to make a considerable reduction in his army, which had been carried up to 38,000 men. This reduction is based on a principle of economy, and on the consideration that there are no political circumstances now requiring the Egyptian army to be kept on a war footing.

AMERICA.

Late news from America brings the startling intelligence of a negro insurrection in Missouri, which, however, had been suppressed. The Harper Ferry affair and the execution of John Brown have, no doubt, produced great excitement among the more intelligent portion of the slave population, and an outbreak or two is not the unnatural result.

By the new regulation of the American Postmaster-General, authorising postmasters to stop any publication which they may consider treasonable in their character, the *New York Tribune* has fallen under the ban of some of these petty functionaries. A dead set has been made upon it by some of the postmasters in Virginia, and Mr. Greeley, the editor, can do nothing but declare war against the Administration by whom this injustice has been originated.

The Secretary of the Navy states the estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1861, are 11,231,845 dols. 63c.—that is to say, for the navy proper, 9,977,115 dols. 58c.; for the marine corps, 699,736 dols. 5c.; and for all other objects, 507,994 dols. The navy has been increased during the present Administration by the addition of twenty steam-vessels, thirteen by construction and seven by purchase. He renews the recommendation to still further increase the navy, and, instead of perpetuating old vessels, or expending millions in constructing a few large ships, it is earnestly recommended to prosecute with vigour the line of policy which has been adopted by Congress, and add a much larger number of steam-ships, which can be maintained at a comparatively small cost. He says that it is a source of extreme regret and mortification that in some foreign countries American citizens are imprisoned, plundered, and murdered because the Executive has not the means to protect them. He urges an increase in the marine, medical, and pursers' departments.

The Secretary of War, in his annual report, states that the authorised strength of the army is 18,165 all told; but the actual force was only 17,498, of which 11,000 were available for field service. He hopes to make such an alteration in the disposition of the troops next season as will prevent any repetition of the outrages on the Southern and Mexican border. He recommends the enlistment of men for a mounted corps for six months, beginning in May.

The Legislature of South Carolina has voted 100,000 dollars for the military defence of the State in case of emergency; and the Senate has also adopted a resolution declaring that the safety and honour of the Slaveholding States demand a speedy separation from the Free-Soil States of the Confederacy, and urges her sister States of the South to originate the movement, in which she pledges herself promptly to unite.

The President's Message was brought to the Senate on the 27th, and was read after a division. The House of Representatives adopted a resolution ordering it to be laid on the table until the House was organised, for no Speaker had yet been elected.

Severe snowstorms had interrupted mining operations at San Francisco, and much damage to property had been occasioned. The news from Fraser River is favourable.

Property of the value of a million dollars had been destroyed by a fire in Breckman-street and Fulton-street, New York.

Advices from Guatemala report that Mr. Clark, the United States' Minister, has addressed to the Guatemalan Government a protest against its cession of territory under the treaty of last April with Great Britain, claiming that the provisions of that instrument were in violation of the letter and spirit of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty. He protests also against the concealment of this action from the accredited representative of the United States, and against the confession of the Government of Guatemala to the title of Great Britain.

INDIA AND CHINA.

A telegraphic message from Calcutta, dated December 8, says—"Jung Bahadur is operating against the rebels in the Terai." From Bombay we have a telegram of the 27th ult., declaring that "the campaign against the rebels in Nepal is over. All the rebels surrendered except the Begum."

The news from Canton is that the treaty between China and the United States had been put in force. Part of the English troops had already left for the north.

THE AUSTRIAN RULE IN ITALY.—Mr. Layard, in a letter to the *Times*, confirms the stories already reported of the Italians flogged at Milan for showing irritation at the Austrian colours displayed from the windows of an Italian woman of bad character; and also of Marshal Radetzky having sent to the Municipality of Milan a bill for the expense of the sick he used in the flogging:—"The order for the paying of this sum was signed by Radetzky, but it was merely communicated to the Municipality, and then, out of very shame, withdrawn. But so deeply was the insult felt by even the nominees of the Austrian Government, that when, on the death of the Field Marshal, the Municipality was ordered to attend his public funeral, the Podesta alone (one Sebregondi, a mere creature of the Austrians) obeyed, the entire body keeping away, notwithstanding the threats of the authorities. Of the atrocities committed during their occupation of the Papal and Tuscan territories by the Austrians ample evidence has been furnished by the documents found in the archives, and published by the order, or under the sanction, of the Provisional Governments. That they were committed in the Legations with the approval of the Pope is shown by a letter from Radetzky, replying to some proposal (the nature of which has not been yet discovered) of the present Cardinal Savelli for the treatment of political offenders. The Marshal declares 'that he should feel himself dishonoured as a man and as a soldier' were he to put his name to a document such as that proposed to him. An Austrian General outdone by a Christian priest! In the horrible history of the cruelties perpetrated during the Austrian occupation of Bologna the Pope is, I am assured, only found interfering on one occasion. On the side of mercy and of justice? No! But to grant a dispensation to an Austrian officer for the execution of a boy of seventeen who had been condemned to death when a year under the legal age."

THE CEAR AND THE JEWS.—A house belonging to the Crown was sold at Sebastopol by public auction. The Israelitish congregation bought it, destitute of for religious purposes. The Emperor having heard this sent them back the deposit, amounting to 20,000 roubles, with the intimation that they should accept this sum as a mark of the Imperial goodwill, and that they should employ it in the adaptation of the building to its new purpose. In the town of P—, being a place of pilgrimage to devotees, the Emperor was asked to order the demolition of a number of houses belonging to poor Israelites, and which would have enlarged the area of the convent containing the church to which the pilgrimages were made. The Emperor not only refused, but recommended the poor tenants of these hovels to the authorities.—*Jewish Chronicle*.

LOUIS NAPOLEON AND THE POPE.—We find the following in a letter from Florence in the *Daily News*:—"I am in a position to state, on what I believe to be good authority, that at the last interview which the French Ambassador had with his Holiness, at which Antonelli was of course present, the discussion went so far that the Duke of Grammont was obliged to leave the room in order to prevent a scandalous scene which would have compromised the dignity of the Vicar of Christ. When the French diplomatist declared to him that the ultimatum he had presented was the denier mot of the Emperor, the wrath of Pío IX. reached such a pitch, and the words he spoke were so unbecoming that the Duke could do nothing but retire. On leaving the Vatican the French Ambassador wrote to the Emperor that the dignity of the Power he represented forbade his remaining any longer in Rome, and he begged accordingly to be recalled. This, if I mistake not, occurred on the 11th of the month, and it was very probably Grammont's despatch which induced Louis Napoleon to cause the publication of the famous pamphlet."

THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

THE CONGRESS.

The prospect of an European Congress becomes more remote day by day. First, there is the Papal difficulty; then, again, the arrival of M. de Thouvenel, Count Walewski's successor, at Paris, can scarcely be expected for a week to come, and it is hardly likely that he will be able to preside over a diplomatic gathering, engaged in discussing affairs with which he hitherto has had nothing whatever to do without taking time to prepare himself; again, the departure of Prince Gortschakoff for Paris is "postponed indefinitely," if that Minister has not resigned his post; and, finally, we are now informed that the Austrian Government has ordered Prince Metternich to declare to the French Cabinet that it would decline to enter into negotiations on any other basis than the agreement of Villafranca or the Treaty of Zurich.

LORD JOHN AND THE FRENCH CABINET.

The following significant letter, dated Paris, Monday, is communicated to the English by Mr. Reuter:—

In the month of August last, when the Conference of Zurich threatened to be dissolved, the English Cabinet proposed to the French Government to come to a special agreement between France and England for the settlement of the affairs of Central Italy.

Count Walewski, in order to prevent the proposal of Lord John Russell being accepted, tendered his resignation, which was, however, withdrawn on the publication of a note in the *Moniteur* of the 9th of September last in favour of the restoration of the Grand Duke of Tuscany.

The object of Lord Cowley's journey to London is to resume the negotiations which had been interrupted.

The dismissal of Count Walewski was already decided upon when Lord Cowley left Paris after the reception on New-Year's Day; but it is premature to assert that his Lordship has been the bearer of certain proposals as the basis of an agreement between France and England, either in the form of a protocol or of a treaty.

There is for the present no other negotiation going on than to resolve upon a basis which might become the point of departure for negotiations with the other great Powers, England having always recognised the principle that the territorial arrangements of 1815 could only be modified with the consent of the other great Powers.

A letter from Vienna touches on this subject. It says, "Despatches received from Paris within the last few days have produced a very disagreeable effect, inasmuch as they announce that a complete understanding between France and England has been established. It is added that the Government is now convinced that, contrary to what was believed, neither Russia nor Prussia will in any way defend in the Congress the integrity of the Pontifical States. It is believed here that the Court of the Tuileries will content itself with the independence of the Romagna, and will be disposed to leave the rest of the Papal territory to the Pope."

The *Nord* mentions, but rather discredits, a rumour that France and England have agreed on the erection of a Central Kingdom of Italy, in favour of the young Duke of Genoa, nephew of King Victor Emmanuel.

The Paris Government papers admit that the cession of Savoy to France is on the tapis, but deny that there is any idea of ceding Sardinia Island to Great Britain, as had also been rumoured.

The *Corriere Cremonese* states that several frays occurred a few days back at Mantua between Hungarian and Austrian soldiers; also that the troops of the Duke of Modena expected to be sent into Hungary.

The Tuscan Minister of War has decided that the Tuscan regiments shall, instead of being numbered according to provinces, take their numbers in continuation of those of the Sardinian army. The regiments of the other States of Central Italy are to continue the series from the last number of the Tuscan regiments.

There was an expectation that Garibaldi would be recalled from inactivity, but it now appears that the idea of naming Garibaldi as Commander of the National Guard in Lombardy is given up. Both La Marmora and General Dabormida gave in their resignation in case Garibaldi was named. This difficulty might, perhaps, have been overcome, but it seems diplomacy mixed itself up with the matter, if not directly at any rate indirectly, and this turned the scale. The authorities of Central Italy have written to the committees which have been formed for the Garibaldi subscription, asking to have the produce of that subscription. The committees have refused to give up their trust, which the subscribers intended for the disposition of Garibaldi.

THE WAR IN MOROCCO.

The Spanish army in Morocco has made a further slight advance, having now successfully defied through the pass of Negro Valley. A council of war was then held on what was further to be done; and on the 8th the forces moved forward, having provisioned for five days. We suppose the attack upon the town of Tetuan will be persisted in, but its capture will signify but little.

Several engagements are reported—all unimportant. The Moors attack, kill a few men, lose a few, and retire; with the advantage of harassing the enemy, already in no very good plight. Writing on the 28th ult., the *Times* correspondent in the Spanish camp says:—

"Those who projected this war seem to have fallen into the error of ignoring their foes. They expected to beat the Moors, and they may very probably have been right in feeling confident of their superiority over them; but there are other enemies, on whose opposition and unfavourable influence they appear to have forgotten to reckon. The climate at this season of the year, the cholera and other diseases, the defective administration so likely to be found in the army of a country long unaccustomed to war—all these are worse foes than the Mauretanian hordes with their long firelocks, irregular tactics, and savage yells. They are foes against which lead and steel, and valour and generalship, avail little or nothing. The certainty of ten days' fine weather would now be worth a million—[whereas all the worst weather was to come]. There seems to have been an impression, at least among many of the officers, that the campaign was to be a very brief one, a sort of *venti-vici-vici* affair, a speedy onslaught, rapid victories, a triumphant entry into Tangiers or Tetuan, or both, and then rest upon laurels, and perhaps return to Madrid. General O'Donnell himself is reported (with what truth I know not) to have told his friends that he should eat his Christmas dinner in the Spanish capital. He has eaten it in a much less pleasant place, and, as far as appearances go, he is likely to eat not a few more upon African soil. My own opinion, which is that of many others here (although not all of them may think it right or prudent openly to express it), is that this expedition, begun in haste and without sufficient previous deliberation and preparation, is already repented of, and will be brought to a close as soon as that can be done without incurring ridicule and disgrace. There can be no question that the cause of this war has been in a great measure the Spanish press, which has displayed in this circumstance a vitality for which foreigners, and probably many Spaniards, were unprepared to give it credit. Before the wisdom or necessity of such a war had been duly weighed, clamour had rendered it inevitable. There are reasons for believing that, if the clergy did not actually urge on the war, they at least are now doing what they can to support it—not, perhaps, out of their own pockets, but by their power over the consciences and purse-strings of others. An intelligent Spaniard mentioned to me the other day some large anonymous donations that had been made for the expenses of the war. These, he added, are the work of the confessional. One hears of contributions from various quarters. All this is very patriotic, but it does not prove enthusiasm for the war. The Spaniards perceive that they have got into a contest more difficult and more costly than they expected, and they show themselves willing to make sacrifices to carry it through in a manner creditable to their country; but this does not prove that if they were now in time to choose they would not prefer peace. As regards Marshal O'Donnell, it was alleged against him some time ago that he was desirous to go to war in order to increase his prestige and strengthen his Government. It is impossible to say what his real feelings and wishes upon the subject were, but I have rather strong reasons for thinking that those are mistaken who represented him as

the prime promoter of the conflict. I incline to believe that he was rather driven into it by the strong and unreasoning feeling in its favour that had got abroad in Spain. When war was decided upon he volunteered to command the army, but in his position, and as one of the most prominent Generals in the country, it may be considered that he could hardly do less. He has undertaken a most difficult task, and it will need all his skill and good fortune to perform it successfully."

The same writer says:—"A characteristic and amusing trait of the Moorish prisoner made the other day was related to me by one present. When he was brought in an officer handed a dollar as a reward to one of the soldiers who had taken him. Wounded though he was, and terrified though he might be supposed to be, the prisoner no sooner saw the glitter of the coin than he made a clutch at it. It was the ruling passion developed under the most favourable circumstances—the robber instinct triumphing over every other feeling. The poor wretch seems a sort of savage, without two ideas, and passes his time in invoking blessings on the heads of the Spaniards for not having killed him, and in devouring with wolfish appetite all the bread, coffee, and other food he can obtain. He is so pleased with his fare and treatment that he is anxious to send for his sons and the rest of his kindred to join him in his repasts, at the expense of the merciful unbelievers."

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

THE President has delivered his message to Congress, although no Speaker has yet been elected in the House of Representatives. The following is a summary of the most interesting portion of his address:—

THE HARPER'S FERRY OUTBREAK.

"Whilst it is the duty of the President from time to time to give Congress information of the state of the Union, I shall not refer in detail to the recent sad and bloody occurrence at Harper's Ferry. Still it is proper to observe that events, however bad and cruel in themselves, derive their chief importance from the apprehension that they are but symptoms of an incurable disease in the public mind, which may break out in still more dangerous outrages, and terminate at last in an open war by the North to abolish slavery in the South. Whilst for myself I entertain no such apprehension, they ought to afford a solemn warning to us all to beware of the approach of danger. Our Union is a stake of such inestimable value as to demand our constant and watchful vigilance for its preservation. Those who announce abstract doctrines subversive of the Constitution and the Union must not be surprised should their heated partisans advance one step further, and attempt by violence to carry those doctrines into practical effect. But I indulge in no such gloomy forebodings. On the contrary, I firmly believe that the events at Harper's Ferry, by causing the people to pause and reflect upon the possible peril to their cherished institutions, will be the means, under Providence, of allaying the existing excitement and preventing future outbreaks of a similar character. They will resolve that the Constitution and the Union shall not be endangered by rash counsels, knowing that, should 'the silver cord be loosed or the golden bowl be broken . . . at the fountain,' human power could never reunite the scattered and hostile fragments."

THE SLAVE TRADE.

The President states that he has given instructions for the suppression of the slave trade, and he quotes old Acts to show that Congress has this power. He goes on to say:—

"It was well and wise to confer this power on Congress, because, had it been left to the States, its efficient exercise would have been impossible. We are obliged as a Christian and moral nation to consider what would be the effect upon unhappy Africa itself if we should reopen the slave trade. This would give the trade an impulse and extension which it has never had even in its palmiest days. The numerous victims required to supply it would convert the whole slave coast into a perfect Pandemonium, for which this country would be held responsible in the eyes both of God and man. Its petty tribes would then be constantly engaged in predatory wars against each other for the purpose of seizing slaves to supply the American market. All hopes of African civilisation would thus be ended."

"On the other hand, when a market for the African slaves shall no longer be furnished in Cuba, and thus all the world be closed against this trade, we may then indulge a reasonable hope for the gradual improvement of Africa. The chief motive of war among the tribes will cease whenever there is no longer any demand for slaves. The resources of that fertile but miserable country might then be developed by the hand of industry, and afford subjects for legitimate foreign and domestic commerce. In this manner Christianity and civilisation may gradually penetrate the existing gloom."

"The wisdom of the course pursued by Government towards China has been verified by late events. Our treaty of peace and commerce with that empire was concluded at Tien-Tsin on the 18th of June, 1858, and was ratified by the President, and with the advice and consent of the Senate, on the 21st of December following. The ratifications of the treaty were afterwards, on the 16th of August, exchanged in proper form at Pitsang. As the change did not take place till the day prescribed by the treaty, it is deemed proper, before its publication, again to submit it to the Senate."

"Our relations with the great empires of France and Russia, as well as on the Continent of Europe—unless we may except that of Spain—happily continue to be of the most friendly character. In my last annual Message I presented a statement of the unsatisfactory condition of our relations with Spain, and I regret they have not materially improved. Without special reference to other claims, the payment of which has been ably urged by our Ministers, and in which more than a hundred of our citizens are directly interested, they still remain unsatisfied, notwithstanding their justice, and though their amount (128,655 dollars 54 cents) has been admitted by the Spanish Government. I need not repeat the arguments which I urged in my last Message in favour of the acquisition of Cuba by fair purchase. My opinion on that measure is unchanged. I again invite your serious attention to this subject. Without a recognition of this policy on their part it will be almost impossible to institute negotiations with any reasonable prospect of success."

"Until a recent period there was good reason to believe that I should be able to announce to you on the present occasion that our difficulties with Great Britain arising out of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty had been fully adjusted in a manner alike honourable and satisfactory to both parties. From causes, however, which the British Government have not anticipated, they have not completed treaty arrangements with the Republics of Honduras and Nicaragua in pursuance of the understanding between the two Governments. It is, nevertheless, evidently expected that this good work will soon be accomplished; while indulging the hopes of that no other subject remains which can disturb the good relations between the two countries."

"The question arising out of the adverse claims of the parties to the island of San Juan, under the Oregon Treaty of June 15, 1846, suddenly assumed a threatening prominence. In order to prevent unfortunate collisions on that remote frontier the Government was instructed that the officers of the territory should abstain from all acts on the disputed ground which are calculated to provoke any conflicts. As far as it can be done without employing the concession to authorities of Great Britain of an extensive right over, the title ought to be settled before either party should attempt to exclude the other by force, or exercise complete exclusive sovereign rights within the fairly disputed limits. Much excitement prevailed for some time throughout that region. Serious danger of a collision between the parties was apprehended. The British had a large naval force in the vicinity, and it was an act of simple justice to the Admiral on that station to state that he wisely forbore to commit any hostile acts, but determined to refer the whole affair to his Government and await their instructions. The aspect of the matter, in my opinion, demanded attention, to prevent any act of hostility from taking place. Lieut. General Scott was dispatched on the 17th of September last to take command of the United States' forces if necessary. Considering the distance from the scene of action, and in ignorance of what

might have transpired on the spot before the General's arrival, it was necessary to leave much to his discretion; and, I am happy to state, the event proved that this discretion could not have been entrusted to a more competent hand. General Scott has recently returned from his mission, having accomplished certain objects, and there is no longer good reason to fear a collision between the force of the two countries during the existing negotiations."

The President relates the several causes of complaint against the Mexican Government. He points out that the United States' Government is on friendly terms with the Constitutional Government of Juarez, in the capital; but the outrages on American citizens have been committed by the rival Government of Miramon. He continues:—

"The wrongs which we have suffered from Mexico are before the world, and must deeply impress every American citizen. A Government which is either unable or unwilling to redress such wrongs is derelict to its highest duties. The difficulty consists in selecting and enforcing the remedy. We may in vain apply to the Constitutional Government at Vera Cruz, although it is well disposed to do us justice, for adequate redress. Whilst its authority is acknowledged in all the important ports and throughout the seacoast of the Republic, its power does not extend to the city of Mexico and the States in its vicinity, where nearly all the recent outrages have been committed on American citizens. I recommend Congress to pass a law authorising the President, under such conditions as they may deem expedient, to employ a sufficient military force to enter Mexico, for the purpose of obtaining indemnity for the past and security for the future. I purposely refrain from any suggestion as to whether this force shall consist of regular troops, or volunteers, or both. This question may be most appropriately left to the decision of Congress. I would merely observe that, should volunteers be selected, such a force could be easily raised in this country among those who sympathise with the sufferings of our unfortunate fellow-citizens in Mexico, and with the unhappy condition of that Republic. In that event there is no reason to doubt that the just claims of our citizens would be satisfied, and adequate redress obtained for the injuries inflicted upon them."

"It may be said that these measures will, at least indirectly, be inconsistent with our wise and settled policy not to interfere in the domestic concerns of foreign nations. But does not the present case fairly constitute an exception? An adjoining Republic is in a state of anarchy and confusion, from which she has proved wholly unable to extricate herself. She is entirely destitute of the power to maintain peace upon her borders, or to prevent the incursions of banditti into our territory. In her fate and in her fortune—in her power to establish and maintain a settled Government—we have a far deeper interest, socially, commercially, and politically, than any other nation. She is now a wreck upon the ocean, driven about as she is impelled by different factions. As a good neighbour, shall we not extend to her a helping hand to save her? If we do not, it would not be surprising should some other nation undertake the task, and thus force us to interfere at last, under circumstances of increased difficulty, for the maintenance of our established policy."

"I repeat the recommendation contained in my last annual Message that authority may be given to the President to establish one or more temporary military posts across the Mexican line in Sonora and Chihuahua, where these may be necessary to protect the lives and property of American and Mexican citizens against the incursions and depredations of the Indians, as well as of lawless rovers in that remote region."

THE EMPEROR AND THE POPE.

The *Moniteur* publishes a letter addressed to the Pope by the French Emperor on the 31st of December. We subjoin a translation:—

"Most Holy Father,—The letter which your Holiness deigned to write to me on the 2nd of December touched me deeply, and I will reply with entire frankness to the appeal made to my good faith."

"One of my most serious anxieties during, as well as after, the war was the condition of the States of the Church, and, assuredly, among the potent reasons which induced me to conclude peace so promptly you must reckon the fear of seeing the revolution assume daily increasing dimensions. Facts have an inexorable logic; and, despite my devotion to the Holy See—despite the presence of my troops at Rome—I could not avoid a certain amount of connection with the results of the national movement caused in Italy by the struggle against Austria."

"As soon as peace was concluded I hastened to write to your Holiness to submit to you the views which I considered best suited to lead to the pacification of the Romagna, and I still entertain the opinion that if your Holiness had from that time consented to an administrative separation of those provinces, and to the nomination of a lay governor, they would have returned to your rule. Unhappily this was not the case, and I found myself powerless to prevent the establishment of the new Government. My endeavours only succeeded in preventing a spread of the insurrection, and the resignation of Garibaldi preserved the Marches of Ancona from certain invasion."

"Now the Congress is about to assemble, the Powers cannot disown the incontestable rights of the Holy See to the Legations; nevertheless, it is probable that they will not be of opinion that you should have recourse to force to subject them. For, if that subjection were obtained by the aid of foreign troops, it would imply the military occupation of the Legations for a long time. This occupation would keep alive the hatreds and resentments of a great portion of the Italian people, as also the jealousy of the great Powers. This would be, then, to perpetuate a state of irritation, distrust, and fear."

"What remains, then, to be done, for this state of uncertainty cannot last for ever? After a serious consideration of the difficulties and dangers which the different combinations present, I say it with sincere regret, and painful as the solution may be, that the solution which appears to me most conformable to the true interests of the Holy See will be to surrender the revolted provinces. If the Holy Father, for the sake of the peace of Europe, should give up these provinces, which for fifty years have been a great embarrassment to his Government, and if, in exchange, he should request the great Powers to guarantee to him the possession of the remainder, I do not doubt of the immediate restoration of tranquillity. Then the Holy Father would ensure to grateful Italy peace for many years, and to the Holy See the peaceful possession of the States of the Church."

"I am sure your Holiness will not misconstrue the sentiments which animate me. You will understand the difficulty of my position; you will give a kind interpretation to my frank language, remembering all that I have already done for the Catholic religion and for its august Head."

"I have expressed without reserve my full mind, and I thought it indispensable to do so before the Congress. But I beg of your Holiness, whatever decision you may come to, to believe that it will in no respect change the line of conduct which I have always observed in respect of you."

"Thanking your Holiness for the Apostolic blessing which you have sent to the Empress, to the Prince Imperial, and to myself, I renew to you the assurance of my profound veneration."

"Your Holiness' devoted son,
"Palace of the Tuileries, Dec. 31, 1859. "NAPOLEON."

To this letter we have to append the report of a speech addressed to General Goyon by the Pope on New-Year's Day. The *Moniteur* thinks this allocution would not have been pronounced had the Pope received the Emperor's letter.

On New-Year's Day, then, General Goyon, the Commander-in-Chief of the French army in Rome, presented the officers of the division of occupation to the Pope, and addressed his Holiness in a speech expressive of "profound respect and entire devotion." "If," said the General, "the great events of the past year have not given us our share of the glory upon the field of battle, we have been able to console ourselves with the thought that we were upon the field of honour of Catholicism."

The Pope replied in the French language and extemporaneously. He said:—

"In the last few years which have glided away it was a subject of consolation, but in this year it is for me a double subject of consolation, to see the French army take part in the exceptional position of the States of the Church. The assurances of the devotion and of the love of this army are also a great source of consolation. I invoke the blessings of the good God upon the portion of the army which is here, and the whole army which is in the French empire. But, prostrate, I pray the good God to bless the generous French nation; I prostrate myself at the feet of the God of Mercy, who is and will be for ever, and ask Him to load with graces and knowledge the chief of that nation; that courage may be given him to condemn those perverse principles which cannot be in harmony with the Church, and which are a monument of hypocrisy and of ignoble contradictions. I hope—nay, I am wrong—I am persuaded that the Emperor will receive light from God to condemn those principles. I may add that I have some former documents in my hand which were sent me by him, and which are in contradiction to those principles. With this assurance, I am convinced, and, with this condition, I bless him, I bless his august companion, the Imperial Prince, and the entire nation."

VOYAGE OF THE SLAVER-YACHT "WANDERER."

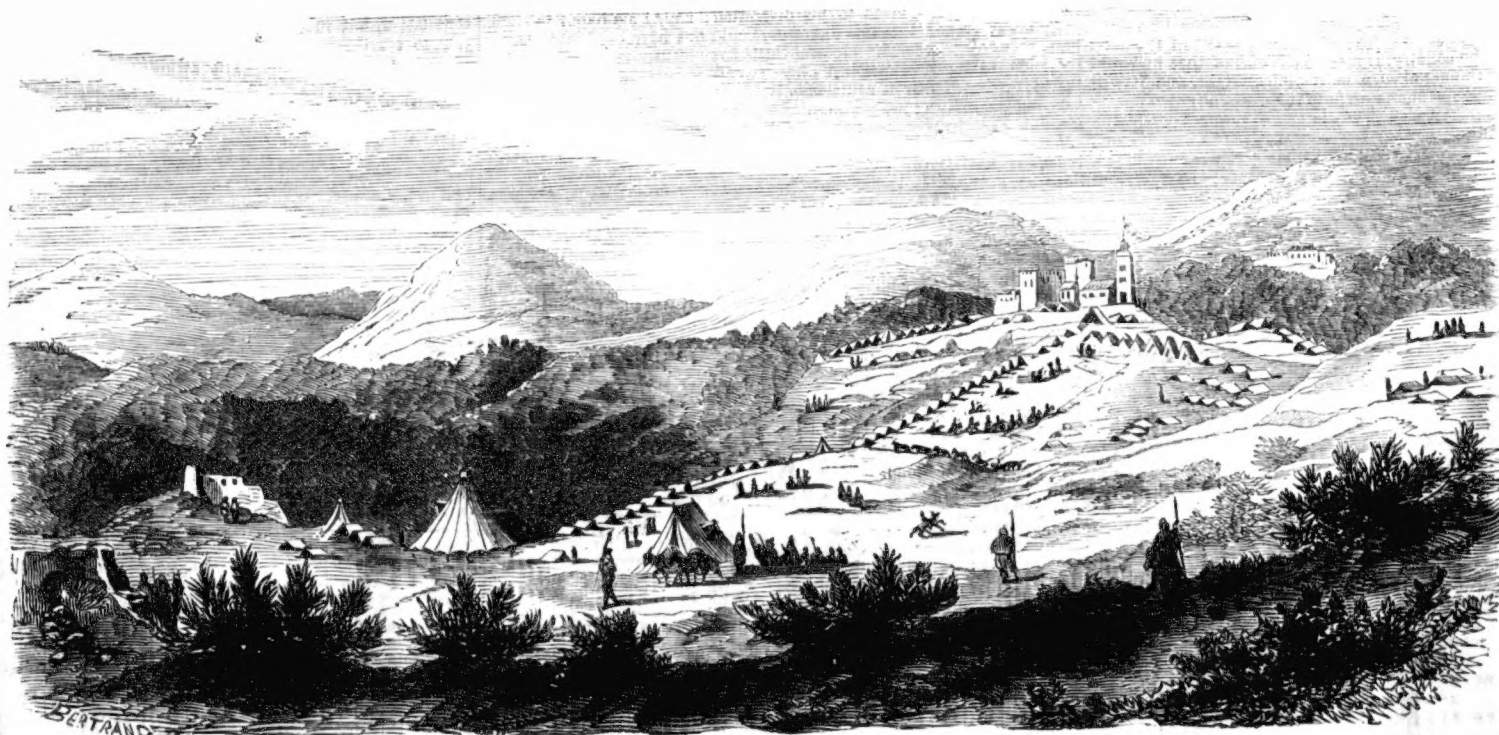
The following story is narrated in the *Boston Evening Traveller* of December 24:—

This infamous vessel is again before the public and is again in the clutches of the law, this time, we hope, without a chance of escape. Her story, though long in its details, may be briefly summed up. On the 20th of October she left the vicinity of Savannah without a custom-house clearance. As soon as the captain, Lincoln Patten, went on board, he called all hands to get under way, and, drawing a revolver, swore he would shoot any one who refused to work, or who might interrupt his movements. He also threatened the shipping-agent and pilot with death if they attempted to leave the vessel. Some of the crew who knew his plans loaded the two guns with grape, and armed themselves to enforce his orders against those who had been induced by false pretences to come on board. The captain, to allay their fears, pretended that the vessel was bound to Matanzas and Nassau, New Providence, and back to Savannah; but a few days afterwards he declared that the ship was without papers; that he was bound to the Western Islands for more provisions and water, and thence to the coast of Africa for a cargo of seven hundred negroes. These he proposed to land at Cardenas, saying that he was sure of receiving for them six hundred and fifty dollars each. He further informed them that on leaving Savannah he had failed to procure a chronometer, charts, or *Nautical Almanack*, and consequently would have to perform the voyage by dead reckoning. On October 23, however, he fell in with the ship *Tryon*, of Boston, and bought from her one "Epitome," "Blunt's Coast Pilot," and a chart of the Gulf of Florida, for which he paid simply five dollars. He next chased the barque *Clara Brewer*, but when he hailed her, finding the captain to be an old acquaintance, he did not go on board. The next day he saw a schooner, and made sail in chase, carrying such a press of canvas that he carried away his squaresail and split the sail, but failed to overhaul her. On the 28th of October he chased a brig and fired grape at her, but she would not leave to. The chase was continued till eleven p.m., when the brig, favoured by the darkness of the night, by suddenly changing her course, ran out of sight. The *Wanderer* was now headed for Fayal, and on the 9th of November she encountered a north-west gale, which brought her to the Isle of Flores. She stood off and on, firing guns for a pilot; and when off the settlement of Santa Cruz the British Consul, the chief magistrate of the place, and a pilot, came on board. She was then anchored in twenty-five fathoms of water. The captain produced a false clearance of the vessel under the name of the *William*, of Savannah, bound to Smyrna, stating at the same time that he had lost sails, provisions, spars, galley, and chronometer, and was in want of all these. Indorsed by the British Consul and the authorities ashore, he procured thirty-eight casks of water, firewood, liquor, flour, &c. He was promised twenty tons more flour; but, his movements exciting suspicion, he came on board in great haste, and made every thing ready for getting under way that night. He smuggled two Portuguese women on board, and this circumstance came to the knowledge of the authorities. He had not a moment to spare, so he slipped sixty fathoms of chain, left one of his men ashore, and did not pay one dollar for the supplies received. He openly avowed to the crew that he could procure eighty negroes for the women he had kidnapped. The vessel was next headed for Madeira; called at Village Point de Salee; but, unable to obtain supplies, proceeded to Funchal, where, receiving information that an English steamer of war was in the harbour, he stood to sea, proposing to pass between Cape St. Ann and the Canaries. Still short of provisions, he declared to the crew that he would obtain them by force from the first vessel he met, swearing that he would shoot the first man who hesitated to fight for such an object. Shortly afterwards he spoke the barque *Clara*, of Bordeaux, but her commander positively refused either to leave to or to furnish him with supplies. Two other barques were chased without being able to bring them to. At last she fell in with the bark *Jenny*, of Marseilles, which hove to, and promised to give him some of her stores. With a boat and four men he boarded her. Now was the crisis of the crew's fate. They determined unanimously to seize the vessel, and carry her to the United States. With that object in view Mr. Henry Welton, a native of British North America, was placed in command. She was immediately run before the wind, all sail set, and, when well clear of the barque, was headed to the westward. The next day they made the westward of the Canaries, and saw lying in a cove a suspicious-looking polacca-brig, which fired a gun when the *Wanderer* hove in sight. Having no desire to ascertain her true character, the *Wanderer* pursued her course to the westward without any other incident worthy of notice. She made Fire Island Light, thence proceeded to Tarpaquin Cove, and arrived here this morning, as already stated. She has now on board ten men and the two Portuguese women already noticed.

PROTESTANTISM IN HUNGARY.—The cruel prosecution of Protestantism in Hungary, of which the Paris journal, *Le Siecle*, has published such distressing stories, has turned out to have been a mere series of inventions. Protestant clergymen have not been dragged at night from their beds and thrown into dungeons; all that has taken place is, that meetings convoked for declaring the patent of the 1st of September illegal, as setting aside the provisions of the old Hungarian constitution, have been suppressed as political and not as religious meetings, and that the chairman of one of the two meetings, which nevertheless have been held, H. Zsedengi, late member of the Aulic Council for Hungary, and a Conservative author, has been arraigned for breach of the imperial prerogative, and has been condemned to four months' imprisonment.

TRADING HEAVILY ON PEOPLE'S CORNS.—A threatening-letter writer of a very original species appeared at the bar of the Correctional Tribunal of Paris, this week. He was a ladies' shoemaker, named Mathieu, who being hard up for money, conceived the idea of writing his memoirs, together with, to use his own expression, "the biography of the feet" of all his customers. He sent a circular, together with a proof sheet, to every one of them, politely stating, that any lady who might wish her name not to appear in his book must be good enough to remit him the sum of 15f. The following specimens of the biography were read in court:—"Madame A—lives Rue—, No.—, first floor; married in 1844, three children; pays badly; feet very difficult to fit, instep too flat, two corns and three bunions; walks awkwardly, and wears her shoes out in the inside very fast. Madame B—, Rue—, No.—, two-pair back; still an old maid; borrows children to take with her into the Tuilleries Garden; pays her bills, but makes a hard bargain; feet spreading, toes crowding one over the other; two corns and a bunion. Madame C—, Rue—, No.—, fifth floor; formerly kept a cookshop; has two sons, privates in the Army of Africa; two unmarried daughters; gives her children nothing, and never pays until served with a writ; feet flat, large and fatty, and very apt to burst the leathers; a great many corns and bunions all mixed up together." Several of the ladies applied to were weak enough to pay the 15f., but others complained to the police, and the literary shoemaker has been condemned, for *escroquerie*, to a month's imprisonment—assuredly a lighter sentence than he deserves.

A CAT FOR VENGEANCE.—"A Brokenhearted Father" writes to the *Times* as follows:—"By the last news from Bombay I perceive that the bloodthirsty miscreant Khan Bahadur Khan has, with others, been taken prisoner in Oude. It was he who assumed regal authority on the breaking out of the mutiny at Bareilly in 1857. It was he who ordered the two Judges of that city (Robertson and Raikes) to be hanged. It was he who directed and presided at the murders of Doctors Hay and Hansbrow; of Carl Buch, head of the Independent College; and at those of many other of our unfortunate fellow-countrymen who fell into the monster's power. This wretch, previously to the mutiny, was a native Judge in the pay of the British Government. Is he to escape with anything short of capital punishment? Is he, I would ask, to be an object of spurious clemency? Is the memory of his victims to be thus insulted? Shall it be said that any of them has died unrevenged where vengeance is attainable? When I tell you, sir, that I am the father of as gallant a youth as ever drew a sword, and that my darling boy was brutally butchered by order of the bloody ruffian, you will, I know, make allowance for the warmth of a bereaved parent's feelings, and will, I hope, give publicity to the expression of those feelings in the columns of a journal that finds its way to the highest and most influential quarters. My cry is for justice—my cry is for ample, unmitigated vengeance on the head of the coldblooded murderer of our dear fellow-countrymen and countrywomen."



THE WAR IN MOROCCO.—VIEW OF SERALLO.

THE SERALLO, AND BOUNDARY-STONE DIVIDING THE SPANISH TERRITORY FROM MOROCCO.

It will be recollected by our readers that the campaign between the Spaniards and the Moors began with the capture of Serrallo by the troops of the 1st corps, under General Echague. At the period of the last siege of Ceuta by the Moors, the present Emperor, then only Prince, caused a palace to be erected on the height which rises between the town and the chain of hills seen in the distance in our Engraving, and known as the Sierra Bullones. The building is now, however, little better than a ruin, though remains of costly decorations in the pure Moorish style are to be seen in the interior. A correspondent writing from the camp before Ceuta thus speaks in reference to the two annexed Engravings:—

"Leaving Ceuta, a sharp walk for an hour between two embankments brought me to an open plain whence I caught the first glimpse of the Spanish tents. To the right lay the Mediterranean, with the Rock of Gibraltar, to the left Cape Negro and Tetuan, and in front the

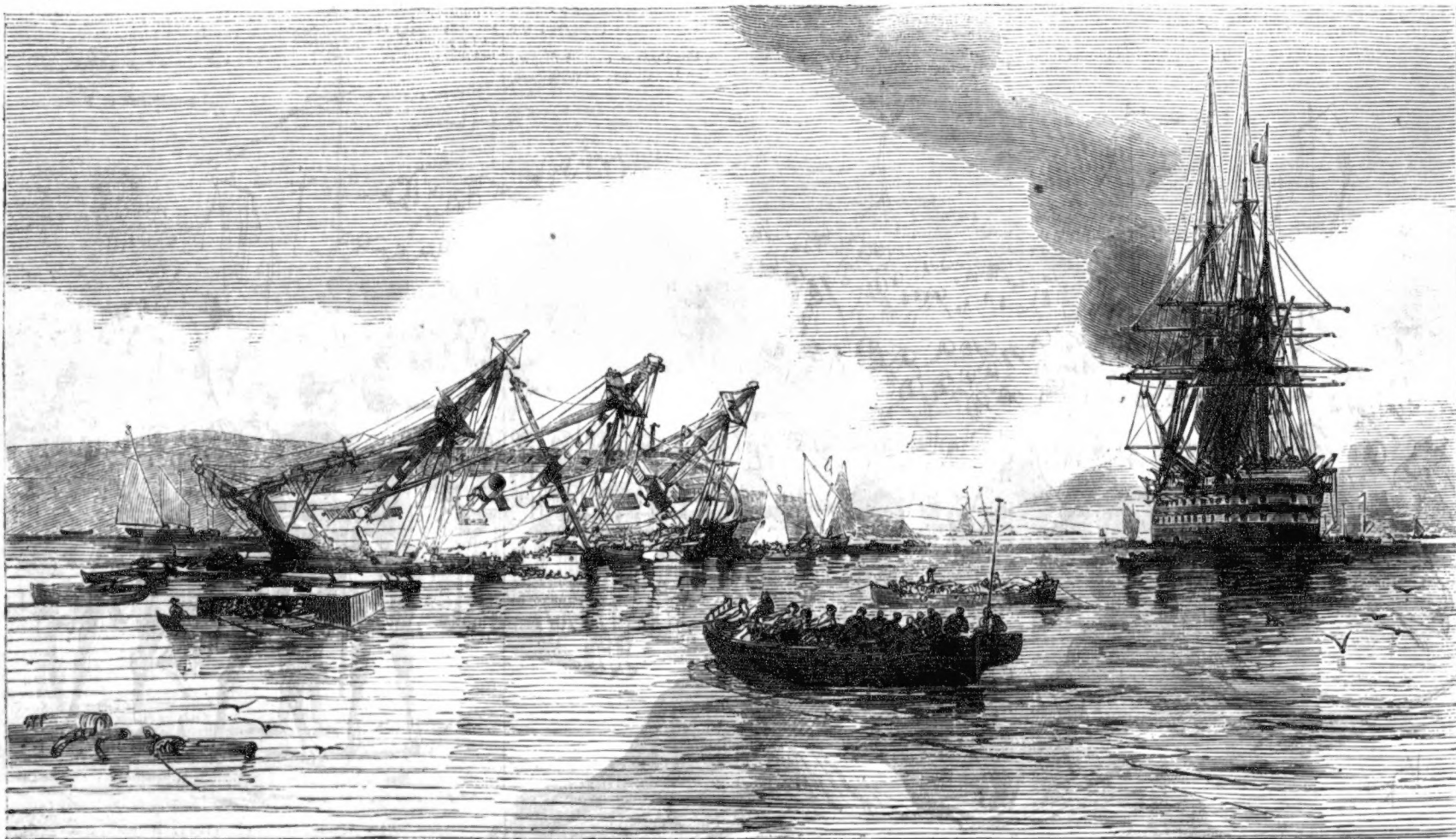


BOUNDARY-STONE INDICATING THE MOORISH AND SPANISH FRONTIERS.—(FROM SKETCHES BY M. TRIATE.)

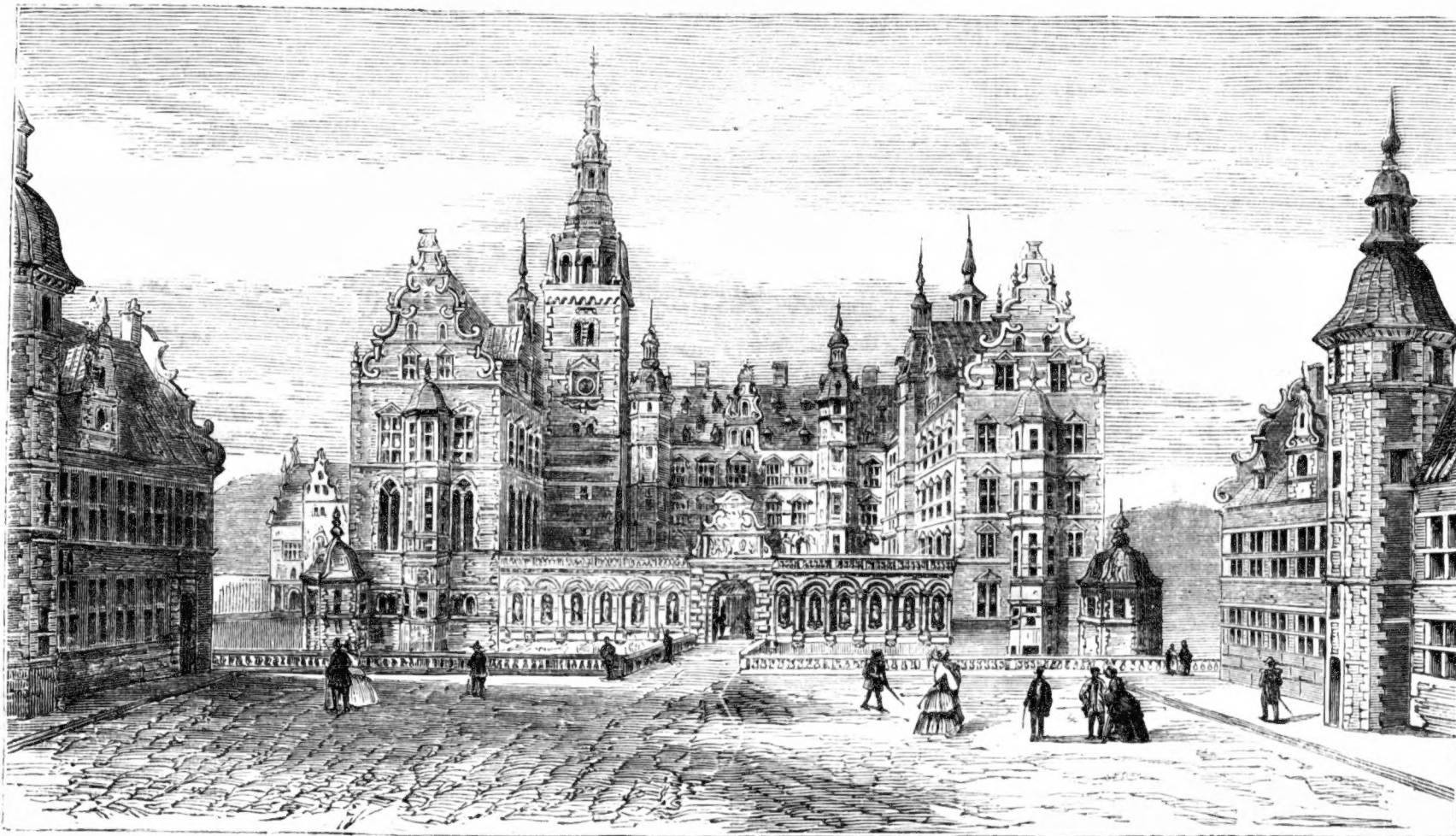
Sierra Bullones, forming a limit to a series of hill and dale. The camp of the expedition is of considerable extent. It commences at a point which lately indicated the boundary line of the Spanish possessions, and which is marked by a stone similar to our milestones in England, and continues on to the Serrallo, captured at the outset of the campaign. The Serrallo is situated on the first height between the town of Ceuta and the Sierra Bullones, and is a most important strategical position. The Spaniards are well aware of this, and they have established three redoubts for its protection against the frequent attacks of the Moors who are encamped on the ridge of hills beyond."

**LOSS OF THE "DU GUESCLIN,"
FRENCH LINE-OF-BATTLE SHIP.**

On the 15th ult. the *Du Guesclin*, French line-of-battle ship, went out into the Brest roads under conduct of a pilot to try her machinery. The weather was perfectly calm, and the success of the trial, owing to the smooth water, was very great, the ship attaining between ten and eleven knots an hour. Suddenly, in the midst of her speed, there was a



THE "DU GUESCLIN," FRENCH LINE-OF-BATTLE SHIP, AGROUND AT THE ENTRANCE TO THE PORT OF BREST.



CASTLE OF FREDERICKSBORG, RESIDENCE OF THE KING OF DENMARK, RECENTLY DESTROYED BY FIRE.

heavy shock; the vessel had run on the Conettes; for about twenty minutes she remained upright, but as the tide receded she went on her beam ends to starboard, the sea entering her upper-deck ports. The crew were taken off without accident, and an attempt was at once made to save as much of her gear as possible. The masts have been got out and the guns removed, and great efforts were being made to remove the machines, but, owing to the strong westerly winds that have since been blowing, there is little chance of this being accomplished. Indeed, it is more than probable that the *Du Guesclin* will float piece by piece on shore. Only fancy what a noise there would be if the *Royal Albert* was to run aground on the Nab Sand: the Conettes must have been quite as well known to French naval officers as the former is to a Captain taking his ship from Spithead.

THE CASTLE OF FREDERICKSBORG.

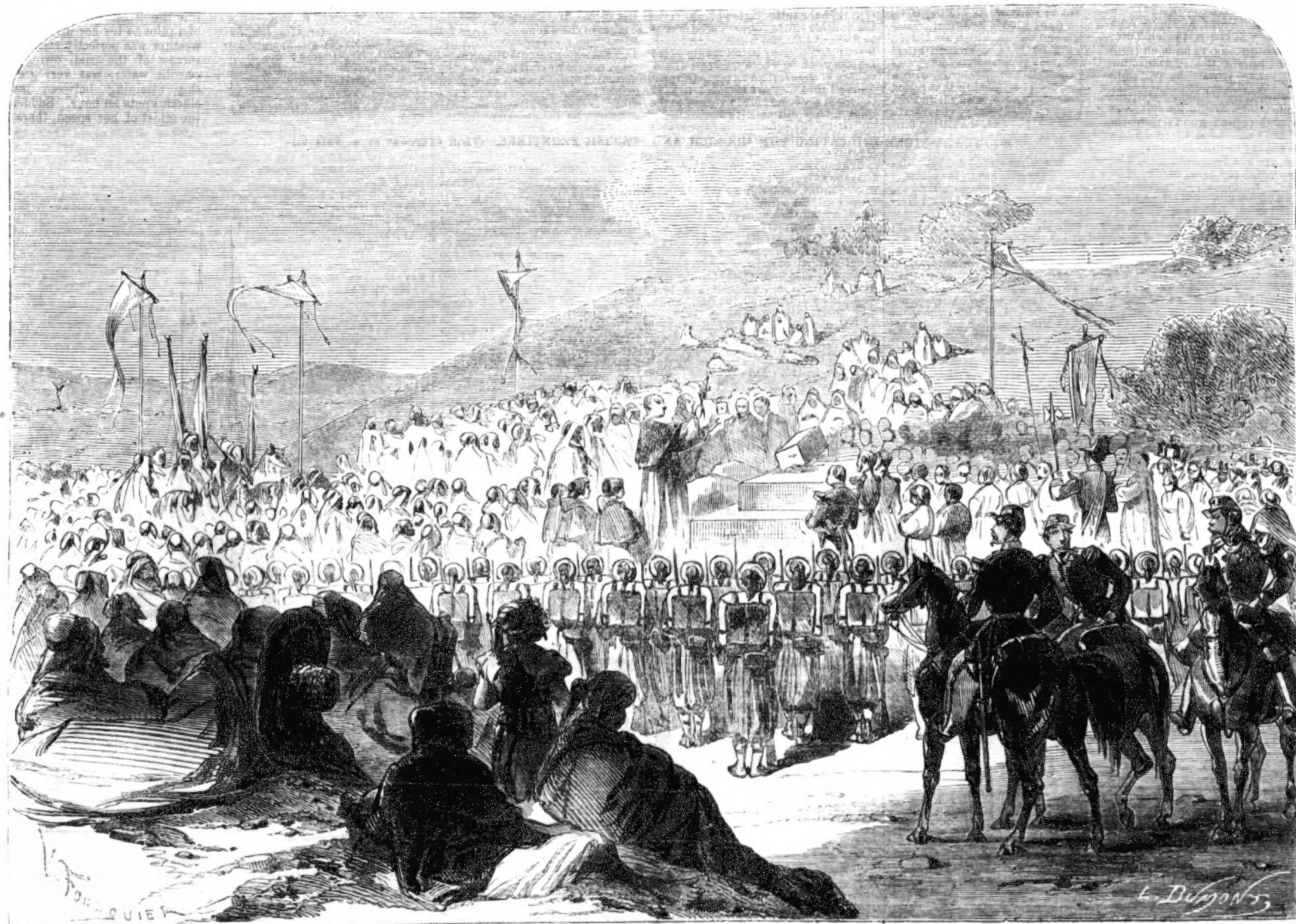
THE Castle of Fredericksborg was built in 1625 by Christian IV., King of Denmark, the chief of the Protestant league, a Prince who, notwithstanding his many reverses and the humiliating signature of the Treaty of Lubeck, enjoyed the reputation of an able General, and is remembered by his countrymen as a great King. In this castle were stored the most important and interesting historical and scientific collections in the kingdom, amongst others the Scandinavian antiquities, brought together at much trouble and expense by the present King.

Frederick VII., who made the castle his most frequent and favourite residence, personally directed the firemen in their efforts to save the building, but, unfortunately, everything reserved from the flames comprised but a few paintings from the gallery of historical portraits.

LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE RAILWAY STATION AT BLIDAH, ALGERIA.

An important event in the history of the French colony of Algeria has just taken place, nothing less than the commencement of the first line of railway, and the introduction of the iron of the moderns into the country, which has taken the place of the steel of the ancients as the greatest agent of civilisation.

Our Illustration shows the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the railway station at Blidah, a small town situate at the foot of the Atlas Mountains. The Arabs, who were present in great numbers on the occasion, watched with much interest the solemnity, and reverently bowed their heads when the officiating priest invoked the blessing of the Allah of the Franks on the undertaking.



LAYING THE FIRST STONE OF THE RAILWAY STATION AT BLIDAH, ALGERIA.—(FROM A SKETCH BY M. LAZEVIER.)

IRELAND.

THE POPE.—The Papal party in Ireland are sending round an address to Lord Palmerston, which has already been signed by Lords Dunraven, Southwell, Bellew, and Killen, eight members of Parliament, fifteen Marquises, four Barons, and several mercantile men. The address sets forth the desire of the memorialists to preserve to the Pope his temporal possessions, but, at the same time, they state they are not indifferent to the interests of the people, and feel assured that his Holiness has a heart to carry on the reforms which he had commenced.

PETER'S PENCE.—At Limerick Quarter Sessions a man named Adam Valance has pleaded "Guilty" to the charge of obtaining money under false pretences for the use of his Holiness the Pope. The prisoner, happening to be hard up, went about the district in which Kilfinane is situated, and commenced raising the wind for himself and the Pope, by alleging that he was authorised by the Rev. Mr. Lee, Roman Catholic Curate of Kilfinane, to collect "Peter's pence" in aid of his Holiness, and succeeded in obtaining about 1s. 9d., when the rev. gentleman whose name and influence had been thus abused put an end to the career of the selfish sympathiser by having him taken into custody, and he was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment with hard labour by the learned chairman.

PAPAL DEMONSTRATION IN DUBLIN.—An "aggregate meeting," convened by Dr. Cullen, was held in Dublin on Monday. Dr. Cullen took the chair, and delivered a long and violent harangue. He began by declaring that the enemies of the Pope were the defenders of sedition, of the dagger, revolution, immorality, and infidelity. As for the French Emperor, "imitating the Jews in the Court of Pilate, anxious to blind the public by professions of respect towards the Pope, and by adulation, assuming the mask of religion to conceal his wicked designs, he would cover Christ's Vicar with a purple garment, and place a sceptre in his hand and a crown on his brow, but only with the view of converting these emblems of royalty into instruments of insult, mockery, and torture." Dr. Cullen then insisted on the loyalty of the Roman Catholics, and asserted that, when the Orangemen were suspected of aiming to exclude her Majesty from the throne in 1837, the Irish Roman Catholics came forward to defeat the conspiracy. After a long speech in the same strain, Alderman Reynolds, late M.P. for Dublin, and others, addressed the meeting. The former was heartily hissed for reiterating the Roman Catholics were loyal.

SCOTLAND.

A SCOTCH GHOST.—The *Dundee Courier* says:—"Some idle, evil-disposed person has been for some weeks past in the habit of haunting the streets and roads of Camoustie morning and evening, in various disguises, with the view of being mistaken by the timid for a ghost. He carries firearms; for, on several occasions when spoken to by those whom he met, the only answer he returned was to present a pistol. One morning about dawn we saw him, clothed in white, walking up and down one of the streets of the village, ever and anon looking round him, as if to see if any one was watching his movements. He does not attack men, but seems to have a particular antipathy to children; for he has been known to strike them when he crossed their path. Rewards have been offered for his apprehension, but he has often defeated attempts to take him. One night he was pursued by two men, daring and strong, but at four bounds he vanished out of their sight. He walks on springs, which enable him to bound like one of the feline species. He is a tall, strong man, able to stand all weathers, and to defeat any single individual who might be so bold as to encounter him. There is, indeed, a report that he had been seized by five men, who surrounded him, and notwithstanding all his efforts to frighten them, succeeded in holding him fast. Under his white overall they found him defended by a breastplate, pistol, and dagger. Many are so alarmed at the idea of meeting him that they will not venture out of doors in the dark. The factory hands go to their work in the morning trembling like timid hares pursued by hounds."

THE PROVINCES.

A RUFLIANLY MURDER.—At St. Briavels, Gloucestershire, on Wednesday week, a young man named Joseph Webb, a notorious prizefighter, was at work in a field. He quarrelled with a little boy standing near and threatened to strike him with his spade. Some one told him not to strike the child, and he then flew into a violent passion, and commenced an outrageous assault on all who remained. Several, knowing his desperate character, ran away, but during the onslaught he struck a man named John Hughes so severely that he died the same night. Several other persons were severely injured. He was apprehended the same evening after a severe struggle.

FALSE INCOME-TAX RETURNS.—Information having lately reached the Income-tax Commissioners that several of the employes in one of the large commercial establishments at Manchester have been returning their incomes at £200 to £500 a year, whilst their salaries amount, in some instances, to £500, and in others to £1000 per annum, the offenders have been visited with heavy surcharges; these have been paid by some of the parties, while others who have neglected to do so have been fined £100 in addition. Some of the cases will give rise to legal proceedings, and others, which are alleged to be cases of great hardship and injustice, are likely to be brought before the House of Commons by Mr. Milner Gibson. It appears that some years ago the parties referred to were nominally reduced to low salaries, with a commission on the amount of business transacted, and during that period they returned their nominal salaries only. It was subsequently found desirable to revert to the old system of payment by fixed salary, and income tax since then has been paid only upon the reduced charges, the parties concerned not thinking it necessary to enlighten the commissioners upon the second change in their salaries.

RESULTS OF A POACHING EXPEDITION.—Four colliers met at Ashby-de-la-Zouch on Monday week, and went on a poaching expedition to the estate of Sir George Beaumont. Some dispute took place among them on their way, during which a gun went off, and one of their number, a youth named Harrison, fell dead. The companions of the deceased are in custody.

RELIGIOUS RIOT IN ENFIELD.—At Enfield, on Saturday, Captain Bosanquet, a churchwarden of a chapel of ease named Clay-hill Chapel, opened by the Vicar, charged him before the magistrates with an assault on the 25th of December. It seemed the Vicar had been introducing certain Tractarian customs into the chapel, which were distasteful to many of his congregation. The chapel was for some time closed by the Bishop of London, but on Christmas Day was reopened. On that day, between half-past ten and eleven o'clock, Captain Bosanquet went to the chapel and removed a cloth he found on the communion-table. The Vicar then, according to his account, came up to him, seized him, and endeavoured to turn him out. A great quantity of contradictory evidence having been taken, the magistrates decided that they had no jurisdiction, and dismissed the summons.

DESTRUCTION OF A JEWISH CEMETERY.—Rosa Wolfe, a Jewess, was buried in the Jewish Cemetery, Wolverhampton. Next morning it was found that a hole had been dug under the gates, and the cemetery entered. The grave of Rosa Wolfe had been opened; the lid of the coffin was off; the head of the corpse was laid on one side, and the cap off, one ear being bare. The hands were also separated from the body, and bare, as if some one had been seeking for ear and finger rings. Francis Roper and James Elwell, engineers in a colliery, were suspected of committing this outrage; and on inquiry they were committed for trial. They found nothing in the grave.

THE BARON DE CAMIN AT HULL.—We had thought we had heard the last of the person who is described as "the Baron De Camin," but he has turned up again at Hull, and, as has been the case on several previous occasions, the announcement of his intention to lecture provoked proceedings of a riotous character. His lecture was announced to be delivered in the circus, but upon his ascending the platform a mob of some thousands of persons broke down the whole of one side of the building, and maltreated him severely. After having been chased about the circus, he was rescued by the police.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY.—The list of candidates for the honour of a place in the rank of Associates of the Royal Academy is forty-two in number. It is understood that the question of an increase of pensions, as proposed by Mr. David Roberts, has been settled by the Academy—in substance if not in form. The future aged Academicians will be entitled to claim £150 a year of retiring pension; aged Associates, £100; widows of Academicians will receive £100, and of Associates £75 a year.

THE NORTHERN REFORM UNION.—The Northern Reform Union held a meeting in Newcastle, in the Lecture-room, on Monday night. The principal speaker was Lord Teynham, who contended for the right to the suffrage of every man who can read and is not incapacitated by crime or imbecility. His Lordship spoke for upwards of an hour, amidst frequent outbursts of applause. Mr. Wilks succeeded him in an address directed more particularly to a local view of the manhood-suffrage question.

ANTI-SLAVERY MEETING AT BRADFORD.—At Bradford, on the 6th inst., Mr. Frederick Douglass delivered a lecture on the present condition of slavery in America. He said he blamed John Brown, not for making the attempt, but for making it when he knew that he might fail, and, failing, involve others. The result naturally to have been expected from this insurrection was a reaction against the liberation of slaves; but this had not been the case, for in the late critical election at New York the Republicans, or Free-Soil party, had carried the election by a very large majority, and the reason was that John Brown's case had excited universal sympathy. He was the first man who had been executed for treason in the United States, and he was a martyr, for he had followed Scripture rather than the laws of the United States.

MURDER AT PORTSEA.—Some boiler-makers belonging to the Portsmouth dockyard met with some of the Tipperary Militia at a house of bad repute at White's-row. A quarrel commenced; from words they came to blows, and a fearful struggle ensued, in which one of the boiler-makers was stabbed through the heart, and two others were dangerously wounded.

AN EVENING WITH IDIOTS.—On the 9th instant the annual entertainment was given to the inmates of the Asylum for Idiots, Earlswood, Red-hill, Surrey. The large dining-hall was decorated with laurels, variegated lamps, and flags. There was also a gigantic Christmas-tree, with branches heavily laden with bonbons, &c., and when this was lighted up it presented a brilliant appearance. Down each side of the room the tables, sixteen in number, were surrounded by groups of boys and girls, whose countenances spoke well for the institution and the effects of the training. As much order, decorum, and good behaviour was displayed as could be shown by any school of equal numbers. After a bountiful repast came the distribution of rewards, consisting of books, toys, and dolls. Songs and glees were then sung; addresses were given by members of the committee; and then fruit and sweetmeats were distributed. After this came Punch and Judy, the performer being one of the attendants. Then came more singing, cheers for "The Committee," &c., and all concluded well.

LORD MACAULAY AND THE HUNGARIANS.—The death of Lord Macaulay has caused a painful impression among the educated classes of Hungary. The illustrious deceased was admired and revered in this country not only as one of the most splendid writers of the day, but as the exponent and defender of constitutional liberty, which the Hungarians love with as much ardour as the English themselves do, and which, but for the "baneful domination" of Austria, they would be now enjoying, as their fathers did before them. Lord Macaulay was a corresponding member of the National Academy of Hungary; and that distinguished body, at a meeting just held, not only received the news of his death with a marked expression of sorrow, but resolved that a special meeting should be held for the delivery of an eulogium on him. The Academy further ordered that the eulogium should be pronounced by M. Csengery, editor of the *Budapesti Szemle*, and translator into Hungarian of Macaulay's history. In selecting this gentleman the Academy has paid a delicate compliment to the memory of the great historian; for not only was he in friendly communication with the deceased, but he stands in the foremost rank of literary and scientific men, and conducts with superior talent and ardent patriotism the *Szemle*, which is the principal review Hungary possesses.—*Letter in the Times.*

MASTER AND MAN IN FRANCE.—A very interesting lecture was delivered on Tuesday evening at the Marylebone Literary Institution, by Mr. Blanchard Jerrold, upon the relations of master and man in France, and the working of the Conseils des Prud'hommes in the settlement of all disputes between capital and labour in that country. The long experience which Mr. Jerrold has had of French society gave value to anything he says on this important subject. Beginning with a rapid sketch of the inner life of the Paris working classes, Mr. Jerrold passed on to the history of the conseils, of which he gave a lucid summary from their first institution by King Rene, at Marseilles, down to their revival by Napoleon the Great, and their final resuscitation by Napoleon the Third. Thence he passed to the details of their constitution, each court consisting of a president appointed by the State, assisted by three masters on the one side and three men on the other. To this primitive court the majority of the disputes that occur between masters and men are referred, and its decisions give general satisfaction. In 1857 nearly 50,000 cases passed through one court, and out of them there were but 8000 appeals, of which 6000 were subsequently withdrawn. Mr. Jerrold visited the principal court in Paris, and heard several cases tried, of which his account was exceedingly happy. In conclusion, he expressed a hope that an institution which had done so much for France, by raising the character of its workmen and softening the hearts of its employers, might be speedily introduced into this country. This very useful lecture was effectively delivered, and was listened to with great attention.

THE BRITISH OFFICER.—It is strange enough that a nation which is the offspring of war and conquest—the essence of fighting races—with the blood of Viking, Norman, Saxon, and Celt, and who knows what infusion of Roman!—running in its veins—should have always exhibited a certain amount of contempt for military sciences and for pure soldiery. No people on earth are more martial; but none know so little, or care less, about the principles of war. We English have never invented a system of fortification, though it cannot be said we did not need castles even when our fleet protected our shores. We have never organised a military system, or even an order of battle. All improvements in implements of war, except Armstrong's gun, which has yet to be tested in actual service, have come from abroad; and such grand discoveries and immense improvements as we have made in the mechanical arts are, in a military sense, apparently more advantageous to our neighbours than to ourselves. Our treatises on the science of war are translations, mere fragmentary essays, or dry text-books and manuals. It seems as if, in our undoubted power of fighting, we scorned all adjuncts; and, indeed, not a few even now maintain that the introduction of Minerva to the British Mars will terminate in the youth's entire ruin. There is a large mass of the public which has yet to find out that the British officer is more intelligent, better educated, and more accomplished in all manly arts and useful acquirements than three-fourths of those whom they call the educated classes in civil life. As the officers of the services advance in the estimation of their fellow-countrymen, and feel that they are elevated from the empty popularity of a passing enthusiasm for some bloody victory to the higher level of permanent national esteem, they will seek to vindicate their position by a thorough acquaintance with the principles of their art; and we shall see them elucidated with all the clearness and vigour of the English intellect.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

STRENGTH AND RESOURCES OF RUSSIA.—The *Almanach de Gotha* states that the superficial extent of the Russian empire is 333,467 geographical square miles, containing a total population of 71,243,616 souls. St. Petersburg contains some 494,656 inhabitants; Odessa, 107,370; and Moscow, 368,765. The revenues of the empire in 1852 (according to Baron de Redea) amounted to 275,472,000 silver roubles, and the expenditure to 275,835,000 roubles. The total debt, terminable and perpetual, amounted in 1859 to 515,988,012 roubles, besides the unfunded debt, amounting to 644,148,790 roubles' worth of notes of credit in circulation. The receipts of the Crown domain in 1856 were 45,412,886 roubles, and the population proper of these domains (men and women) was 18,436,829. The imports in 1857 were valued at 151,686,799 roubles, and the exports at 169,688,134 roubles. The mercantile marine of 1858 included 286 long-voyage ships of 23,000 tons, and 813 coasters of 29,279 tons, making a total of 1416 ships, navigated by 172,605 seamen. The total force of the regular army of Russia (cavalry, infantry, and artillery) consisted of 577,859 men, and there are also the irregular troops of Cossacks. The fleet consisted in 1857 of 85 sailing ships and 73 steamers, the former including 12 liners, 7 frigates, 7 corvettes, 7 brigs, and 11 schooners; the latter, 7 screw-vessels, 11 screw-frigates, and 12 screw-corvettes. Since 1857, however, according to the *Almanach de Gotha*, the fleet has been very considerably "developed." Thus, the Baltic fleet alone includes, besides its numerous gun-shallops, 27 equipages, each including one liner of 60 to 120 guns and one frigate or a steam-corvette; and the Amoor squadron has been recently reinforced by 10 vessels, newly built (in August, 1858).

WELL OUT OF IT.—John Lawrence, a mason employed in Devonport Dockyard, was charged on Tuesday with arranging a scheme for robbing the pay-office in the dockyard. The evidence of William Isles and John Martin, labourers and attendants on the pay-office, and of Mr. Henry Brady, the accountant, proved that, on the 30th of December, prisoner first asked Isles to come to his "cabin" in the yard, when he said, "What I want to know is if you'll mix up with a bit of roguery. I want to get the impression of the keys, especially the key of the safe, for £2000 or £3000 is easily taken away." He then took a piece of soap, and showed how the impression was to be taken four different ways, and said it must be done in gutta percha, and that if no locks were picked the blame would fall on the clerks. Isles declined, but on the following Tuesday, when walking in the verandah of the pay-office, prisoner showed him a piece of gutta percha, and Isles then informed Mr. Morris, second-class clerk of all that had passed. On Wednesday prisoner asked him to leave the keys down, and having received permission he did so. There are three keys on one ring—viz., one each for the front door, back door, and pay-office. They are usually taken to the accountant's office every evening at five, and brought therefrom in the morning at half-past seven. During the day the key of the pay-office was missing. John Martin stated that on the morning of the 5th inst. he saw prisoner on his hands and knees under the stairs. When questioned he said he was looking for a piece of carpet. Prisoner then inquired if any one slept in the pay-office, and if the safe room was all iron. Martin watched prisoner, and saw him replace the missing key. The evidence not being sufficient to establish legal guilt, the prisoner was discharged. He has been many years in the Dockyard, from which he is now dismissed. Occasionally there is as much as £30,000 in the pay-office of the Devonport Dockyard.

A PROPHECY.—According to the *Patrie*, Sardinia threatens to treat the enlistment of Germans by the Pope as a violation of the principle of non-intervention, and to send Sardinian troops into the Legations. One thing is certain, that the situation is too strained, and cannot possibly continue. Something must of necessity give way somewhere, and then the crash will come. If the thing comes to a fight, we expect four things—first, that the Whigs will be dismissed; secondly, that England and France will fight on opposite sides; thirdly, that England will declare war against France, not France against England; fourthly, that in spite of Exeter Hall, Whigery, and Bedlam, if England fights at all it will be upon the Pope's side.—*Tablet.*

REFORM MEETING AT BIRMINGHAM.

A GREAT Reform meeting was held at Birmingham on the evening of Friday week. Mr. Scholefield, M.P., and Mr. Bright, M.P., were the principal speakers—indeed, they were the only persons of importance present. A resolution was proposed, declaring that any bill, to be useful to the country and satisfactory to the people, must provide for a large extension of the franchise, for the vote by ballot, and for a better apportionment of members to population.

In supporting the resolution Mr. Bright alluded to the rejection of Lord Derby's Reform Bill, and to the pledge given at Willis's Rooms, by the statesmen now in office, that a better measure should be brought forward by them. He apprehended that the bill would be something in the shape of a compromise, and, if not so full and comprehensive as the one he (Mr. Bright) had last year laid before the public, it would probably be more moderate, on the question of the suffrage at least, than the one which was introduced by Mr. Pitt seventy years ago; more moderate than the bill brought forward by the late Lord Grey, and supported by Mr. Fox, sixty years ago. It would be more moderate in its propositions than the measure brought in by the late Lord Durham thirty years ago. This would be the kind of measure which he presumed the month of February, at the latest, would see brought before the House of Commons. He confined his attention to the borough franchise, because the House of Commons was agreed as to the county franchise. He was of opinion that a £6 franchise would not increase the constituency of the United Kingdom sixty per cent. It might add half a million, whereas the measure which he (Mr. Bright) had submitted to the public would double it. He entered at some length into the various franchises under discussion, and observed that, in the event of Lord John Russell's measure passing, it would still leave four and a half millions of men without votes, and leave twenty-two millions and a half of population as unrepresented as if they lived in the kingdom of Naples. The hon. gentleman next referred to the alarm which had been spread upon the subject of invasion, and the red herring which the press had trailed before the country. He deprecated the continued extension of our national expenditure, and expressed a hope that the intelligence and industry of the country would soon be fairly represented in the House of Commons. He referred to the fact of the aristocracy not having been at all times altogether scrupulous as to its resistance of the power above them, and to their expulsion of a monarch, with the aid of foreign troops, two hundred years ago. He asked nothing harsh, but that the country, through its chosen House of Commons, would act as fairly and as independently as the Peers of the realm. This was the fundamental principle of the Constitution, and he hoped that the struggle would be maintained until the cause was triumphant. Mr. Bright concluded a speech which occupied more than an hour and a half in delivery—but in which there was little new—amid loud and protracted cheering. The motion was then carried by acclamation, and a petition to Parliament was adopted.

WHAT LORD MALMESBURY DID.—Lord Malmesbury made a speech at a Farmers' Club dinner at Christchurch on Monday, in the course of which he said:—"I do not boast of having succeeded in the great task which was before me [when he was Foreign Secretary]. I did not prevent a great and bloody war. I did not prevent the deaths of some 80,000 or 100,000 men who fell on the fair and fertile plains of Italy; but this I believe, with the help of God I did prevent—I prevented a general European war; this, I believe, with the help of God and the assistance of my colleagues, I did prevent—that the war should have extended beyond the sphere it did. And if my word is doubted, it is proved by the statements of the Emperor of the French and of the Emperor of Austria themselves—the one complaining that he was not assisted by England, the other saying that Prussia did not come to his aid, and both circumstances being those which prevented their continuing the struggle any longer. It has been properly stated this evening that this is not a political meeting; but I should not be acting respectfully to Mr. Tice, who has just spoken, or to you, who probably listened to him and heard his remarks of me with pleasure, if I did not say that to the last day of my life I shall always thank Heaven that I was the humble means of preventing a war which I believe would have extended to as great a length of time as that great war which swept away so many millions of men and swamped so many millions of money."

ROYAL THEATRICALS.—Sheridan Knowles's play of "The Hunchback" was performed at Windsor Castle on Wednesday. The "cast" was as follows:—Master Walter, Mr. Howe; Sir Thomas Clifford, Mr. W. Farrer; Lord Tinsel, Mr. E. Villiers; Master Wilford, Mr. Braid; Modus, Mr. Buckstone; Master Heartwell, Mr. Cullenford; Gaylove, Mr. Courtney; Holdwell, Mr. Wetten; Simpson, Mr. Moyses; Fathom, Mr. Compton; Thomas, Mr. Clarke; Stephen, Mr. Coe; Williams, Mr. Weathersey; Walter, Mr. Hill; Servant, Mr. Lane; Julia, Miss Amy Sedgwick; Helen, Miss Swanborough.

FRAUD AND SHIPWRECK.—The wreck of the *Royal Charter* called attention to the system of fraud in the manufacture of cables and anchors. It now appears that in June of last year the operative chainmakers of England (much to their honour) circulated a protest against these frauds. From this protest we take the following passages:—"As practical workmen daily occupied in the manufacture of chains, we have been made painfully aware, during the past few years, of the great increase in the manufacture of inferior cable and top-sail-sheet chains in many parts of the kingdom, thus proving that their use is not alone confined to the fitting out of vessels in England, but that large quantities are also exported to all the principal shipping harbours in the world. The consequence is that ships constructed with all the improvements that mechanical science can devise, and laden with valuable cargoes, are often totally lost from the insufficiency and inferiority of their cables and other chains. Men's lives are sacrificed, merchants sustain severe losses, marine insurance societies have their profits diminished, and a portion of the wealth of the nation is annually destroyed by the continued use of bad chains. In some chain-works a certain description, named 'boiler-chain,' is made in large quantities, the agreement between the employer and the workman being that it is neither to be examined nor proved, but taken from the 'block' of the workman direct to the 'boiler,' where it is coated with tar, and sent into the market utterly valueless for any purpose for which chain ought to be used. Instead of receiving assurances upon trust, merchants should be thoroughly satisfied that the chains which they purchase are proved in a proper manner, as not one half of those that are represented to be so really are; and marine insurance societies should decidedly refuse to insure either ships or cargoes without the owner of the vessel can produce a proper certificate that his chains have been properly proved. For the greater security of shipping property it has become an absolute necessity that in all large ports a public test should be erected, and a duly-qualified inspector appointed to take charge of the machine. We have been emboldened to send these circulars to those interested in the matter in every large shipping port in the kingdom, and also to the principal harbours abroad, because we are firmly convinced, from our practical knowledge, that if such steps as we have suggested be acted upon they would be found very materially to diminish casualties at sea."

ST. GEORGE'S-IN-THE-EAST.—The rioting was renewed at St. George's on Sunday. The Rev. Bryan King, the Rector, was not present at either of the services. His place was supplied in the morning and afternoon by the Rev. Mr. Dove, who for some time officiated as Curate under the Rev. Mr. Bennett at From. The service in the morning was constantly interrupted; but it was in the course of the afternoon service that the opposition to the congregation to the rev. gentleman began more strongly to display itself. The service was completely drowned by coughing, laughing, shrieks, and calls of various descriptions. On the chorists retiring from their seats for the vestry after the service there was a rush towards them, as it appeared, with an intention to insult them, and a scene of indescribable confusion took place. Several persons went off for the assistance of the police, a number of whom were on duty in the neighbourhood under the superintendence of Inspector Allison, and who were speedily on the spot. They, after considerable trouble, induced the rioters to desist, and the church was cleared. At the conclusion of the evening service the crowd became still more violent, and the aid of the police had again to be sought. It was only after some force had been used that the various entrances to the church were cleared.

THE "ACCRINGTON."—A letter from one of the soldiers' wives who embarked on board the *Accrington*, which put into Pernambuco in consequence of the captain and mate having been poisoned, complains bitterly of the conduct of the captain and surgeon towards the passengers. She states that when a woman lost a child these persons would say she had killed it herself, and if any reply were made they would knock the woman down. The captain, she says, had so ill-used the crew that it was suspected some of them had poisoned him, along with the doctor and mate. In a letter, dated Pernambuco, December 15, she states that they had lost up to that date seventy-one children and one woman, besides the captain and first mate.

A WOMAN of the name of Christina Maclean, or Macnair, died at Attadale, Locharron, on the 23rd ult., at the age of 112 years. She had never been further than ten miles from the place of her birth (at Attadale) during the whole period of her existence.

THE NAPIER STATUE AT ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL.

The funds subscribed some three years since by all classes of the public, and in no small degree by private soldiers, for the raising of a statue to General Sir Charles Napier in Trafalgar-square having been found not only fully adequate for that purpose, but so abundant as to leave in hand a very considerable surplus, the committee, at whose head are Lord Ellenborough, Lord Clyde, and Colonel Kennedy, resolved to expend the balance on the erection of another monument in St. Paul's Cathedral; and this second statue, which is certainly a work of greater merit than the first, was unveiled at one o'clock last Saturday, in the presence of a rather numerous assemblage. It occupies a conspicuous position on the immediate left as you enter the cathedral by the northern porch, and it enjoys the advantage of a suitable *entourage*, placed, as it is, exactly in front of Lord Duncan's monument, and flanked on either side by those of General Gore and General Sir William Ponsonby. The statue is of colossal proportions, measuring 8 ft. 6 in. in height, erect and soldierly in its attitude, and stands mainly on the left leg, the right being arched and slightly advanced. The left hand rests upon the sword, while the right grasps a scroll and reposes upon the hip. The General is represented in his undress uniform, with his "martial cloak," not exactly "around him," but thrown back from the left shoulder, and falling in ample folds over the left arm, so as to disclose a perfect view of the figure. Among the spectators attracted by the interest of the occasion were several of Sir Charles Napier's old companions-in-arms, who all concurred in bearing witness to the remarkable fidelity of the likeness. The pedestal on which the figure stands is of grey Sicilian marble, which forms a pleasing contrast to the snowy Carrara of the statue. Upon the base is graven in letters of gold the following brief and simple but significant inscription:—"Charles James Napier, a prescient general, a beneficent governor, a just man." There is no date either of birth or death upon the monument.

EDUCATION IN THE NAVY.

A SHORT time ago the officers of the mercantile marine connected with the port of Liverpool established an institution for educating boys of a respectable class in the branches of knowledge necessary for that profession. A school was organised on board the *Conway* frigate, so that sound practical training aloft might be combined with other details of liberal instruction. So munificent have been the local subscriptions in aid of this object that the school-frigate of the merchant navy appears endowed upon the model of Sandhurst itself. A certain number of boys, sons of deceased officers in the merchant service, receive an education which is entirely gratuitous; others are maintained upon terms only half covering the expenses incurred for their benefit; and it is hoped that in the end, and on conditions more or less beneficial, as many as 150 boys may find support or instruction on board the *Conway*.

The founders of the school, however, were not yet content. They conceived the design of enriching their frigate with a slice of public patronage, and applied to the Duke of Somerset accordingly, with a request that he would assign two naval cadetships annually as prizes for the most distinguished proficient on board the *Conway*. They reminded his Grace that the competitive principle had already been introduced with great advantage into many departments of the public service; that their school-frigate was an institution without parallel in its way; that the Admiralty had recently appealed to the merchant service for co-operation and support in manning the Royal Navy; and that, as reciprocity was the soul of such dealings, it would be no more than fair if the naval authorities were now to do thus much for the mercantile marine.

The Duke of Somerset replied that the "competitive principle," instead of being recognised, would be absolutely contravened by a compliance with the request preferred, since, if none but *Conway* scholars were allowed to compete for the appointments in question, the prizes would, so far, be close instead of open. The Duke proceeded to inform his correspondents that "a system of competition for some cadetships" was at this moment under consideration, and he intimated that if the school-frigate was satisfactorily conducted he should be willing to "name one or two boys annually" from the *Conway* who might compete with others for the prizes so offered to the public.

We fear that so qualified a concession would have produced little effect; but the fact is that the boon, whether small or large, has never been conceded at all. A new set of regulations affecting naval cadets and midshipmen has been framed and published, and it is to come into operation on the 1st of next April, but not a particle of provision does it contain for any open competition, or, indeed, for any change whatever in the system of nomination now prevailing. This is rather too bad. If the Admiralty authorities really contemplate a system of competition for cadetships analogous to that now adopted in certain departments of the Army they are perfectly justified in refusing to invest the Liverpool school-frigate with any peculiar or exceptional privileges, but if they have foregone such a design it would certainly be better to encourage the scholars on board the *Conway* than to encourage no scholars at all. The only valid reason for the rejection of the Liverpool petition lay in the professed reluctance to confine to a few what should be the property of all alike.—*Times*.

THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE has accepted the Colonelcy of the London Rifle Brigade. The Lord Mayor announced the fact at a special meeting of the brigade; he also took the opportunity of reminding his hearers that he himself had been elected to the office some months ago.

DRAINAGE OF RIO DE JANEIRO.—The capital of the Brazilian empire, although blessed with a salubrious climate, suffers periodically from pestilences caused by the entire city retaining the fecal refuse of its inhabitants—upwards of 350,000 in number. With a view to remedy so grave an evil, the Brazilian Government, acting upon representations made by their Minister resident here, have decided to adopt the system of town drainage which prevails in England. The combined engineering abilities of Sir W. Cubitt, the late Mr. Robert Stephenson, M.P., and the late Mr. Rendel, having been officially called in aid, and their report approving the plans for the proposed works, the Brazilian Government has recently granted a valuable concession in order to attract British capital and skill to the enterprise. For a term of ninety years a fixed annual drainage rate of £4 14s. 6d. per house is guaranteed to be paid half-yearly out of the Imperial treasury. At present there are nearly 15,000 houses in existence subject to this rate, which will also be payable on all new erections during the period over which the concession extends. It is estimated that a maximum annual profit of about nine per cent will be derived by the company just formed for carrying this important enterprise into effect.

NAVAL OPERATIONS ON THE COAST OF AFRICA.—The *Lynx*, 5 guns, Lieut.-Commander Berkeley, has, we learn by letters from the east coast of Africa, via Bombay, captured two slaves recently. At Zanzibar she found the steam-frigate *Assaye*, of the Indian navy, and the Sultan's brother in arms and in open rebellion: the Sultan was getting the worst of it, when the British officers from the *Lynx* and *Assaye* lent him their assistance in attacking a fortified house, driving the rebels out of their stronghold. On the following day, by requisition from the British Consul, a hundred men from the *Assaye*, and forty-seven from the *Lynx*, landed with a howitzer and rockets, and marched up the country under command of Lieutenant Berkeley, who took command as Queen's officer, but the rebels retreated, and took part in the town of Zanzibar. The detachment re-embarked on board the *Lynx*, which proceeded to the town, and came to an anchor with the muzzles of her guns grinning in at the rebels' windows, and then landed the men. Syed Burghash, the rebel, came forth, and threw down his arms.

SIR JOHN SIMON has addressed a letter to Lord Petre in which he gives his reasons for declining to subscribe to the declaration of the Catholic laity. The declaration involves the principle that the inhabitants of the Papal dominions are debarred from the right that has been practically conceded to all other nations of modifying their form of government according to their own views; and this principle Sir John wholly dissents from.

THE WIDOW OF SANTERRE, the brewer, who played so prominent a part in the first Revolution, and presided at the execution of Louis XVI., is still living. She resides in the Faubourg St. Germain, and affirms that she has in her possession the keys of the Bastille and a number of curious minutes and manuscripts relative to persons who were imprisoned in that fortress.

AT PETERBOROUGH a verdict of "Wilful murder" has been returned by a coroner's jury against Harriet Moore, an unmarried woman, for poisoning her infant child with white precipitate.

THE EARL OF CLARENDON ON RIFLE CORPS.

A VERY numerously attended meeting was held at Watford on Monday in furtherance of the extension of the Watford or 2nd Hertfordshire Rifle Corps—the Earl of Verulam, Lord Lieutenant of the county of Hertford, in the chair. Among the noblemen and gentlemen present were the Earl of Clarendon, Lord Ebury, and Viscount Rokeby.

The Earl of Clarendon, in moving a resolution, said the only Power from which danger could be expected was France, and he was the last man to say that the Ruler of that nation meditated any course inimical to the interests of this country. On the contrary, he believed that the Emperor Napoleon considered a war with England as likely to be dangerous to himself, and productive of injurious effects on the progress of civilisation. The Emperor was a man of great sagacity, and possessed experience that had been dearly bought. What was the experience he derived from the Russian war? The lesson he learnt then (his Lordship was betraying no confidence, the opinions of the Emperor being well known) was that they ought to be able, at a given time and a given day, to carry the precise amount of forces required to any given point; and he determined that in future France should not be without the means of transporting 50,000 men. He was quite right in determining that the armies of France should be placed in a state to uphold the position of the nation, and he had been enabled to send out 100,000 men in an extraordinarily short space of time to commence a gigantic war. Now, they could never look with indifference on the position of affairs on the other side of the Channel, which might now be said to be bridged over; and, without intending offence to any other nation, the people of England had determined that they would not be dependent on the goodwill or amicable intentions of any Government or combination of Governments whatever for the security of their shores. If the Emperor Napoleon had been killed in Italy (he was brave, and continually exposed himself), how did they know that the next Government, possessing all their powerful resources, would continue to entertain the same friendly sentiments? There were certain friends of peace who said that all this preparation was totally uncalled for and unnecessary, as we should always have full notice of any meditated invasion, and should such an emergency arise, England would rise as one man. Now, considering the complete condition of the French army and the resources of France, it would be utter imbecility on the part of that Government if they allowed forty-eight hours to elapse after a declaration of war without taking decisive steps; and he would ask then if those forty-eight hours would not be spent in confusion here? The rising of the people of England would be like the rising of a flock of sheep. Without arms, without discipline, and totally unprepared, they would be but brave men rushing to certain destruction; but when they were properly organised and equipped an invasion would be impossible.

A NEW PLANET.—An inferior planet, situate between the orbit of Mercury and the Sun, is said to have been discovered by a French physician, Dr. J. Escarbaut. This astronomer is said to have worked with instruments constructed for the most part by himself; and, "the doctor's observatory being strangely deficient in paper, his calculations were generally written in charcoal on a deal board, and when it was full the doctor used to plane it down by way of cleaning it." M. Leverrier predicted, in a communication to the Academy of Sciences, in December last, that such a planet would be found to exist between Mercury and the Sun; but its actual discovery is claimed for Mr. Lloft, an Englishman, who is said to have observed the planet in January, 1818. Mr. Scott, the Chamberlain of London, also claims to have observed this, as a larger planet passing over the sun, in 1847. He communicated the discovery to Mr. Abbott, a Fellow of the Astronomical Society, who thought that Mr. Scott, as an unpractised observer, had been deceived by one of the spots on the Sun.

ART-UNION OF LONDON.—The council has just issued its report for the year 1859, from which it appears that the subscription amounted to £15,210 6s., and that 105 prizes were drawn for at the annual meeting in April last. The council propose that in future a member, by payment of an additional half guinea, may have an additional chance in the distribution of prizes, but shall not be entitled to a second copy of the print or other work of art. The print to which subscribers for the current year will be entitled is a very pleasing one by Mr. J. J. Jenkins, entitled "Come Along," which has been engraved by Mr. J. Holl. The title conveys no definite idea of the subject, which consists of two figures, a mother and child, crossing a broad stream on stepping-stones; the mother, in advance, is calling to the child to "come along."

NEEDY NATIONS.—Conjectures continue difficult regarding the means by which the various Continental Powers known to be in want of money will obtain supplies. In that respect the position of Austria appears to be hopeless, the recent surreptitious issue of £12,000,000 of National Stock, and the total absence of any sign of deference to the universal condemnation passed upon it, having virtually put her out of the pale of Governments that can be dealt with. Concerning Spain the feeling increases that the Morocco war will, more rapidly than was expected, exhaust her Treasury, and have become full only through the evasion or confiscation of just debts. Portugal is in great want of means for public works, but the treatment of all the contractors and capitalists who have lately ventured to negotiate with her is likely to prove a sufficient warning against speculation in that region. Turkey, of course, is always in need, but, needy as she is, she has thus far avoided that dishonour which has fallen on so many Powers of greater pretensions. Russia, it is certain, must raise additional funds before long, and a formal announcement of the fact has been looked for during the past few weeks. The last loan has proved wholly inadequate to effect the promised restoration of the currency, and the deficiency in the original subscriptions to it is now rumoured to have been much beyond what was supposed. Probably, however, as the final instalment on this loan will not fall due till the 25th inst., any notice of new operations will be deferred until after that date.—*Times City Article*.

THE RETURNED SOLDIERS FROM INDIA.—These men are now weekly arriving by hundreds, and are paid off at Gravesend. They have to receive from £30 to £40 a piece for arrears of pay, and it is, therefore, not surprising that on arriving in England with this large sum of money they deliver themselves up to all sorts of debauchery. In fact, during the past week the scenes in Gravesend have been disgraceful, and on one evening, owing to the number of drunken soldiers about, all the publicans, in self-defence, were compelled to shut their houses up. Many of the men have re-entered the service, and a good many more will probably again join the ranks when they have spent their money.

ENGLISH CATHOLICS AND THE POPE.—A somewhat remarkable document is now in course of signature in Ireland, and we suppose the signatures will extend to England also. It consists of a letter addressed to Lord Palmerston by various Roman Catholic Peers, members of Parliament, and mercantile men, expressing their opinion in maintaining the temporal power of the Pope, and urging such a policy upon the British Government. They express themselves as solicitous that misgovernment should cease in the Papal States, and declare their belief that his Holiness will institute such reforms as may be necessary.

THE MILAN LOMBARDIA says that Queen Victoria (or the National Gallery) has just purchased a picture by Bernardino Luini, lately in possession of the commune of Legnano, for a sum little short of £3000. Luini was one of the most celebrated pupils of Leonardo da Vinci, though neither the place nor date of his birth or death is known.

TWO EXTRAORDINARILY LARGE NUGGETS have been produced from the quartz at Poverty Reef, Sandy Creek, Australia; the first, the largest up to that discovered in this colony, and weighing 1472 ounces, was still further eclipsed by the second, which weighed no less than 1522 ounces.

A DESPATCH FROM BUENOS AYRES, of November 26, states that the ship *Griffin* had passed several bodies in the water, two hundred miles N.E. of Cape St. Mary; nine were counted, and all were undressed or in their night clothes. They were apparently English or Northern Europeans. No traces of a wreck were seen.

A VALUABLE SILVER INKSTAND is to be presented by our Government to M. Tchokar, a gentleman of Bucharest, as an acknowledgment of the hospitality exhibited by him towards Sir Henry Bulwer in the year 1857. M. Tchokar placed his house at the disposal of the English representative, and refused to accept of any recompense when Sir Henry left.

THE CONSUL OF MOROCCO at Gibraltar has published a notice in the journals calling upon captains of vessels belonging to nations not at war with Morocco to hoist their flags before they approach the coasts of that country, so that they may not be fired at, through being mistaken for Spanish vessels.

AN ATTEMPT is to be made to remove the Rev. James Martineau from the theological chair of the Manchester New College (in London). The question is to be decided on the 17th instant, at a meeting of the subscribers in Manchester. Mr. Martineau's theological teachings have been called in question by the subscribers.

THE EARL OF MALMESBURY AND ADMIRAL WALCOTT attended the anniversary of the Vale of Avon and Stowe Farmers' Club on Monday. They spoke of the volunteer movement, and the necessity of increasing our naval power; but their remarks are not worth record.

Literature.

Nightingale Valley. Edited by GIRALDUS. Bell and Daldy.

"Nightingale Valley" is a capital name for this book, which is "a collection, including a great number of the choicest lyrics and short poems in the English language." There are some nice notes at the end, and there is a quaint introductory essay, called a "preface," which contains, in six pages, as much wisdom as is commonly spun out into three hundred. Altogether, the book is a very nice one, and welcome, which is more than can be said of such collections in general. Making "elegant extracts" of poetry is one of those things which appear very easy, but which are, in reality, insupportably difficult.

The taste of "Giraldus" puzzles us in only one or two cases—perhaps in only one—that of Cowper's—

Between Nose and Eyes a strange contest arose.

Putting it alongside of Emerson's "Mountain and Squirrel," we can guess in what mystic sense the editor reads it; but Cowper would have called such a reading a perversion, being, as he assuredly was, the most utilitarian and the least mystical of poets. We really think this fable the fly in the ointment. It is incongruous, and out of place.

The delicate discrimination of the editor is shown in his comments upon the "Lines to an Indian Air" of Shelley, in connection with which he truly remarks that no great modern poet has been so badly misprinted as poor Percy Bysshe. The amended reading in the second verse,

And the champak odours pine,

is very plausible. The only other way of mending the verse which occurs to us is to put a comma, instead of a semicolon, after "stream," so as to carry on the force of "faint" from the first line, and then to read—

And the champak odours pine.

Readers who are curious in such matters will understand all this if they will turn to the poem itself in their Shelley.

We quote, for its rarity, a poem of Tennyson, now suppressed, for what reason we cannot guess. It appeared, says Giraldus, in the volume of 1830, and was called "Elegiacs":—

EVENING.

Low-flowing breezes are roaming the broad valley dimm'd in the gloaming
Through the black-stemm'd pines only the far river shines.
Creeping through blossomy rushes and bowers of rose-blowing bushes,
Down by the poplars tall rivulets babble and fall.
Barketh the shepherd-dog cheerily; the grasshopper carolleteth clearly;
Deeply the turtle coos; shrilly the owl hallooos;
Winds creep; dew falls chilly; in her first sleep earth breathes stilly;
Over the pools in the burn, watergnats murmur and mourn.
Sadly the far kine loweth; the glimmering water out-floweth:
Twin peaks shadowed with pine slope to the dark hyaline.
Low-throned Hesper is stay'd between the two peaks; but the Naiad,
Throbbing in mild unrest, holds him beneath in her breast.
The ancient poetess singeth that Hesperus all things bringeth,
Soothing the wearied mind. Bring me my love, Rosalind!
Thou comest morning and even; she cometh not morning or even.
False-eyed Hesper, unkind, where is my sweet Rosalind?

The Day of Small Things. By the Author of "Mary Powell." A. Hall, Virtue, and Co.

The author of "Mary Powell" has an almost alarming gift for making books out of nothing, but they are pleasant books withal, and we dare say they do much good among quiet people. Though her conception of life is tame and cheerless, and her predictions are for weak poetry and Mrs. Trimmerish prose, she has a keen eye for a motive, some really good, gentle humour, and a certain faculty of natural writing, which, if she had been less a *femme d'intérieur* than she is, might have given her a much wider and less exclusive circle of readers. But whatever is, is; and this lady having her own special gift, good in its kind, we have to take what she brings with the proper measure of thankfulness, and make the best we can of it.

"The Day of Small Things" might more appropriately have been entitled "The Day of Things in General," for its topics range literally from bread-and-butter and bonnets to a dreadful Alpine accident to a mother of a family, which last is not a small thing, measured by any scale whatever, certainly not by the village scale assumed in the book. We have here neither more nor less than the notebook of a valetudinarian widow, whose chief end and aim (like that of so many of this lady's characters) is mental equanimity, joined with personal comfort, and who tacitly assumes (also like other characters of the same author) the office of a sort of Didactic Regulator and Moral Winder-up of her friends and acquaintances in a subdued kind of way. We are afraid this type of character contains a great deal more latent selfishness than its admirers suspect. But the present widow is not a disagreeable person, and says and does some wise, kind things. There is a young lady called Arbell introduced who, with her troubles, is exceedingly well done. She has a very excellent, affectionate mother, who is, however, very variously busy, and her daughter's wants in the way of sympathy expand faster than she has time or penetration to notice and provide for. The girl gets too little of her mother, and nurses a dull, sore corner in her heart in consequence. This juvenile sorrow is so tenderly and ingeniously touched as to redeem other portions of the volume from commonplace. On the whole, "The Day of Small Things" is a good book—not a stimulant, not even a tonic; but a pleasant sedative amid the "storm and stress" of current literature.

Golden Fruit in Silver Baskets. From HARRIET BEECHER STOWE. Knight and Sons.

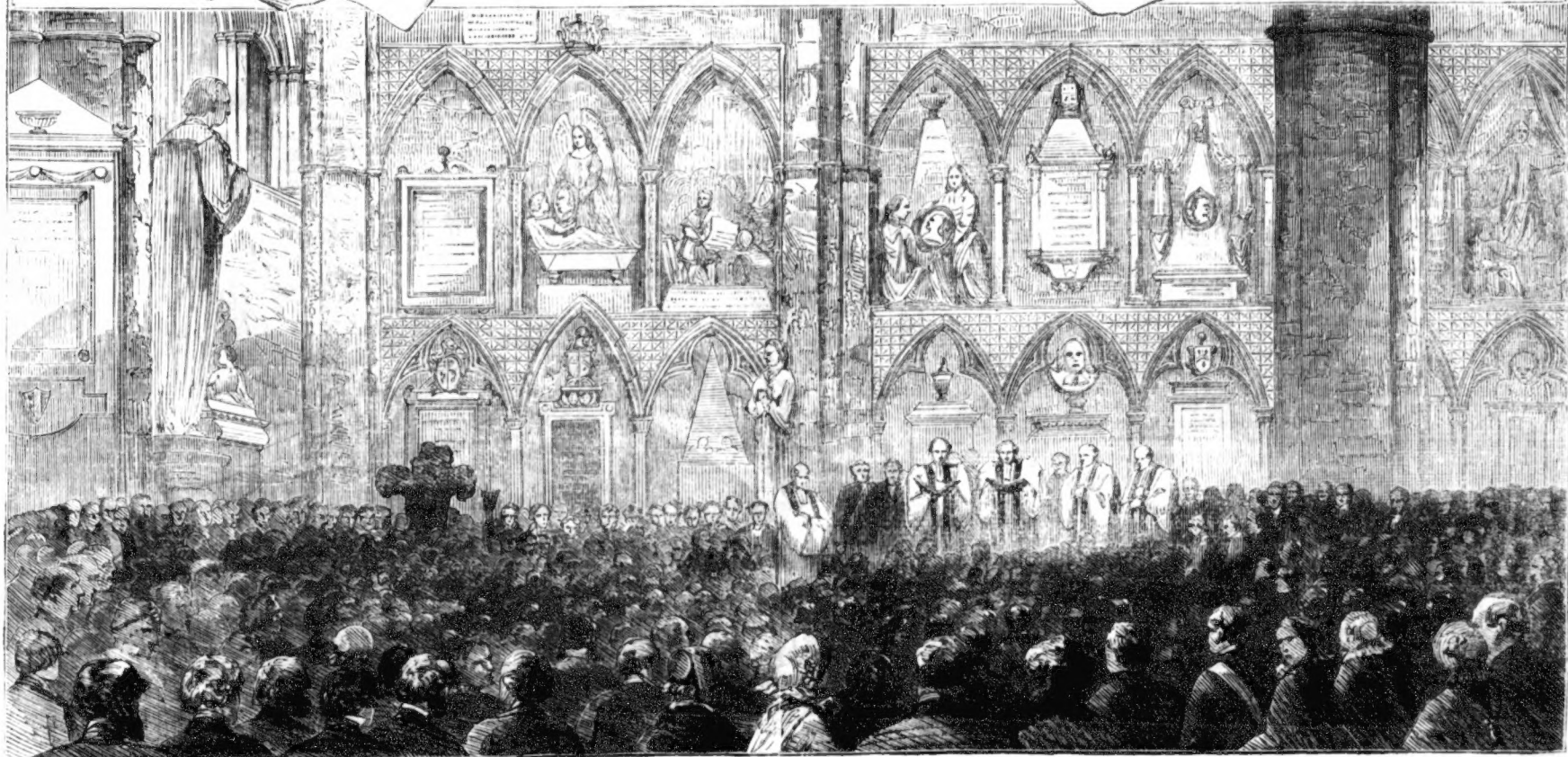
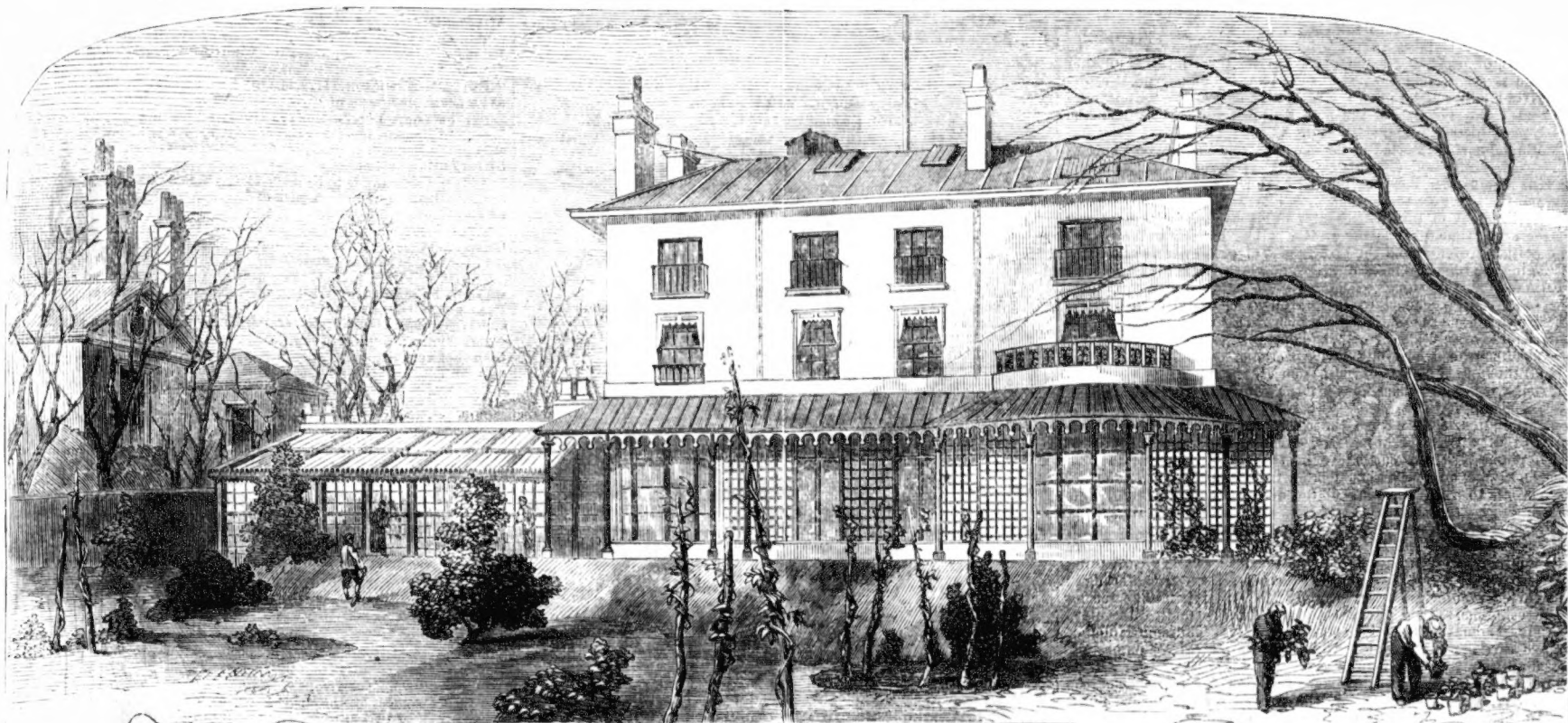
This book is better than its title promises. It does not belong to the "Meat in the Tray, or the Awakened Butcher-boy" class of publications, but takes rank with that sort of miscellany which the late Mr. Leigh Hunt wished were more frequent in our so-called "Railway Literature." It is a selection of grave and gay passages of a really suggestive kind from the writings of Mrs. Stowe, and will surprise, both as to its variety and excellence, those who have not noticed at all the amount of extractable matter that lady's writings contain. For the pocket on a journey, or for table-talk, "Golden Fruit" is a capital little book, full of thought-worthy and conversation-worthy matter.

THE SULTAN RECEIVING HIS GUESTS AT THE IMPERIAL THEATRE.

A REPRESENTATION of the opera "Marco Visconti" was lately given at the Imperial Theatre, Dolma-Batché. Invitations had been issued to the foreign Ambassadors and Ministers, with their respective suites, and some visitors of distinction. Amongst the ladies present were her Excellency the Hon. Lady Bulwer, Mrs. Brown, and Madame Solfens. At a quarter to eight o'clock his Majesty the Sultan entered the salle de reception, and, after conversing with the ladies, Ambassadors, and Ministers, led the way to the theatre. The performance of the opera then immediately began, each act being followed by a well-executed ballet. Happily for the artists and critics, these "to order" performances depend more for their success on the brilliancy of the surrounding "conditions" than on the excellency of either the acting or singing. The artists did their best; but between their best and the best the difference is great. Such as the performance was, however, his Majesty graciously testified his approval of it by remaining till the end of the opera, which was not over till nearly eleven o'clock, when, after again presenting their respects to their Imperial host in the salle de reception, the company withdrew. The gorgeous theatre itself, it is needless to say, was illuminated to a pitch of fairy brilliancy; and, so far as the scene that everywhere met the eye could contribute to high sensuous enjoyment, the ensemble was perfect. During the entrance the company strolled about through the lobbies and other parts of the house, and partook of the varied luxuries which loaded the refreshment-tables, not neglecting the liberal supplies of right Imperial cigarettes.



RECEPTION BY THE SULTAN OF THE GUESTS INVITED TO THE THEATRE AT DOLMA-BACHÉ.



HOLLY LODGE, CAMPDEN HILL, LORD MACAULAY'S RESIDENCE.—PORTRAIT OF LORD MACAULAY.—FUNERAL OF LORD MACAULAY IN PORTS' CORNER, WESTMINSTER ABBEY.

FUNERAL OF LORD MACAULAY.

THE last earthly honours were on Monday paid to the remains of Lord Macaulay. Escorted by the noblest and highest in the land, the body of Macaulay was left to mingle its dust with those of the great of past days who slumber in peace beneath Westminster Abbey. To the long roll of poets, statesmen, and historians there interred another lofty name is added, and that most sacred portion of our great cemetery derives another claim upon the veneration of posterity as now containing also the remains of the first and last Lord Macaulay, the essayist, poet, historian, and statesman.

The funeral cortege started in the morning from the late residence of the deceased, Holly Lodge, Campden-hill, Kensington. This beautiful little villa adjoins the house occupied by the Duke of Argyll, between whom and the late Peer there was a most close and intimate friendship. In the retirement of this half-country residence Lord Macaulay had lived for some time, passing the greater part of his day in the library of the British Museum, and the greater part of each evening and night in arranging the immense mass of materials which, from all sources, he had gathered for his history.

The procession was fixed to leave Holly Lodge at eleven o'clock, but before that hour the route along which it was to pass was marked by a dense line of spectators. All the houses of the nobility and gentry in the neighbourhood of Holly Lodge were, of course, closed, while nearly all the houses along the route from Kensington, Knightsbridge, and through Grosvenor-place towards the Abbey, were either half or entirely shut up.

A few minutes before eleven the coffin was placed in the hearse, which was drawn by six horses and preceded by the usual pile of funeral plumes. It is customary in these state funerals to bear before the hearse, on a velvet cushion, an imitation, more or less exact, of the coronet to which the rank of the deceased entitled him. This unmeaning piece of pageantry, however, which, in spite of its having been the butt of satirists almost for centuries, still holds its ground, was not attempted in the funeral of Monday. Following the hearse were three mourning-coaches and four; the first carriage containing the chief mourners—the Rev. John Macaulay, Mr. Charles Macaulay, Mr. Henry Macaulay, and Mr. George Otto Trevelyan. The second carriage contained Mr. Edward Cropper, Mr. Kenneth Macaulay, Q.C., Mr. Thomas Flower Ellis, and Mr. Henry Thurston Holland. The third carriage was occupied by his Lordship's private domestics, who had all been with him many years.

At Hyde Park-corner a considerable number of the carriages of the nobility, &c., were stationed. As the funeral cortege turned down Grosvenor-place these joined the procession, and followed in its wake in a line of immense length.

The funeral was expected to arrive at the Abbey at one o'clock, the public being admitted by ticket an hour previous.

A small, though distinguished, attendance of literary men were among those who claimed admittance to the Abbey. Beyond these the majority or the congregation was composed of clergymen, ladies, and even children. We need scarcely say that neither the ladies nor the children were in mourning, so that handsome bonnets and bright ribbons rather marred the effect of an otherwise solemn and impressive ceremony. Among others present were Lord Cranworth, Lord Stanley of Alderley, Lord Belper, Lord Robert Montagu, Earl Granville, the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Lord Broughton of Broughton Giffard, Lord Shaftesbury, Lord Montague, the Right Hon. C. Villiers, Sir J. Shaw Lefevre, his Excellency the Belgian Minister, Mr. Grote, Mr. Locke, M.P., the Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, Mr. Thackeray, Lord Stanley; Dr. Hawtrey, Provost of Eton; Mr. John Forster, the Very Rev. the Dean of Canterbury, Mr. Charles Knight, Sir D. McDougall, &c.

At one o'clock the hearse arrived at the western entrance of the old Abbey, beneath the great door of which the corpse was borne, an honour only granted to Peers of the realm. Inside the porch the procession arranged itself as follows:—

Bailiff of Westminster,
The Almsmen of the Abbey,
Sixteen Boys of the Choir,
The Sub-Dean,
Canons Repton, Jennings, and Cureton,
The Dean (Rev. T. Trench).

Those who had the honour of assisting as pallbearers were—

The Lord Chancellor	The Speaker of the House of Commons
Lord John Russell	The Bishop of Oxford
The Dean of St. Paul's	Sir Henry Holland
Sir David Dundas	Sir G. C. Lewis
The Earl of Carlisle	Earl Stanhope.

Lord Shelburne, who was to have attended in the place of the Marquis of Lansdowne, was prevented by illness from assisting.

Close behind the coffin, in order, followed the mourners we have already mentioned. On the right of the coffin, in the stalls at the eastern extremity, some female relations of the great historian were seated, in deep mourning.

As the procession advanced up the nave Dr. Croft's anthem, "I am the resurrection and the life," was sung with a solemn, measured cadence that had an inexpressibly touching effect as the lament pealed forth through the Abbey, till its moaning echoes were almost lost in the distance. Arrived at the choir, the body was deposited inside the screen; the mourners and pallbearers remained aside in the stalls, while the 39th Psalm, "I said I will take heed to my ways, that I sin not with my tongue," was slowly chanted to Purcell's beautiful music. After the Lesson—"Now is Christ risen from the dead and become the first fruits of them that slept"—was sung Spohr's magnificent hymn, "Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord." During this most solemn cadence the mourners and pallbearers again resumed their station round the corpse, the funeral procession was again formed, and proceeded with slow steps to where the grave was dug in Poets' Corner. Arrived here, the pall, which had up till then completely hidden the coffin, so as only to allow a glimpse of the coronet and arms to be seen on the foot of it, was removed, and the coffin for a moment deposited by the side of the grave. Then, as the mourners grouped themselves around it, it was again lifted over the narrow aperture and slowly sunk into its last resting-place. As is customary at all funerals, there was a moment's pause after the body had disappeared from view for ever, and then arose Croft's touching anthem, "Man that is born of woman hath but a short time to live," the notes and words of which echoed along the lofty aisles like the wail of mourners. Purcell's "Thou knowest, Lord," having also been slowly sung, then was said the prayer commencing, "Forasmuch as it has pleased Almighty God of His great mercy to take unto himself the soul of our dear brother here departed," amid solemn silence. It was only broken by the sharp, quick rattle of the gravel as it fell upon the coffin. Then was sung Croft's anthem, "I heard a voice from Heaven saying unto me, 'Write, From henceforth blessed are the dead which die in the Lord; even so saith the Spirit, for they rest from their labours.'" At the termination of all was sung Handel's magnificent hymn, "His body is buried in peace, but his name liveth evermore," and this concluded the ceremony. All who had been assisting at the funeral then quitted the grave and returned to the western entrance, "The Dead March in Saul" being played as the mourners slowly retired. Those who had been present, but not taking part in the ceremony, were then allowed to pass the barricade and inspect the grave.

As in most of our old cathedrals, there are no vaults beneath Westminster Abbey, so that the grave is dug down at once into the gravel beneath the stones. The grave of Macaulay seemed about ten feet deep, and almost as broad as it is long, so much so that the coffin appeared to rest in a deep square chamber of gravel. At one side, on the left, was what seemed to be part of the side of another coffin, which, if it was a coffin at all, must have been that which contains the remains of no less a genius than Sheridan. In the uncertain light, however, which penetrated to the bottom of Macaulay's last resting-place it was hard to judge distinctly.

In a few minutes after the ceremony was over most of those who had assisted at it had quitted the Abbey. Shortly after, preparations were made for filling in the grave and replacing the pavement of Poets'

Corner as it was before it was destined to make room for its latest tenant. And now only the freshly gilt letters show, perhaps, where lies the great historian—the last but not the least of those who slumber in Poets' Corner, "whose bodies are buried in peace, but whose names live for evermore."

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ILLUSTRATED TIMES.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1860.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

THE great American document, answering to our Royal Speeches and to the official pamphlets of France, stands a better chance of being read this time than usual. Not only are the Eastern and Western Worlds drawn more together every year, but the internal questions of the Union assume a more interesting character in European eyes. Great political problems are being worked out there on a scale so large as to compel the most indifferent to study them. The moral and social question of slavery, too, is of the very highest curiosity and significance. In fact, the President opens with it, and treats it in language reflecting only too vividly his nation's anxiety on the subject.

Let us glance for a moment at his tone about slavery as illustrated by the Harper's Ferry affair. Brown's attempt, he says, is chiefly important as a symptom of "an incurable disease in the public mind." This is frank enough, at all events. The wish of a great party to get rid of what they think a great crime is a disease! Of this disease the President naturally wishes to cure his people; but we fear that his medicine is too mild for the purpose. He can only implore his countrymen to cultivate "mutual forbearance," which, with such a question to divide them, they are hardly likely to do. He tells us that, personally, he has no apprehensions of the worst dangers anticipated from the controversy by some. But neither, we may remark, does he seem to believe in the possibility of abolition, or to be even desirous for it. The question, he believes, will die out, and slavery, he implies, will flourish—everything being subordinated to the great object of preserving the Union.

On the slave trade his tone will be more relished amongst us. He sees its evils clearly, and paints them well. To reopen it would have the worst effects on the condition of the slaves now naturalised, so to speak, on American lands, and cut off from the barbarism of Africa, while it would prevent all possibility of the civilisation of Africa itself. That these remarks should be seasoned for the native palate by a sneer at the coolie system was only to be expected.

The relations of the Union with "the great empires of France and Russia, as well as with all other Governments on the Continent of Europe, unless we may except that of Spain," are next pronounced friendly. It is hard to say whether this sentence is meant to include Britain or no. But the San Juan business is dealt with in a moderate spirit soon afterwards. We are told that there is no fear of a collision "pending the negotiations;" and the moderation of our officers on the spot is praised. The President, however, takes care to intimate that he has no doubt of the validity of his country's title to the island. So we may expect a renewal of misunderstandings by and by, we fear—our own title being thought equally valid by our own authorities. The ill-temper—not to say the vulgar insolence—of General Harney meets no rebuke in the Message. But we must always make allowances for American statesmen in these matters. The inevitable ticking of the popular ear is a duty demanded from the sagacious and steadiest of them—is a condition of success with them all—and must at any time take precedence of mere considerations of courtesy and good sense. It is as necessary that the public there should be treated to a little menacing of Bull, occasionally, as that it should have theatres or operas.

The President's sketch of Mexican affairs is a gloomy one, and seems intended to prepare the public for some vigorous measures against that country. "Without support from some quarter," we are told, "it is impossible to perceive how Mexico can resume her position among nations and enter upon a career which promises any good results." Then comes a very significant sentence:—

The aid which she requires, and which the interest of all commercial countries requires that she should have, it belongs to this Government to render. . . . by virtue, also, of our domestic policy, which is inconsistent with the intervention of any European Power in the domestic concerns of that Republic.

Does this mean that Great Britain is to have nothing to say in Mexican matters? It looks very like it; and certainly we are brought into contact with the States at so many points of the American continent that some arrangement of our mutual pretensions and positions will have to be come to within a few years. How far "our domestic policy," as the President calls a policy of dictation in all things American by the people of the States, will be found consistent with Britain's equal resolution to preserve her rights everywhere, remains to be seen. Any diplomatic correspondence between the two Governments will serve to show how little has yet been finally settled by way of principle between them.

We must all be glad to hear, meanwhile, that the social prosperity and wealth of the United States are steadily increasing. This is one great good for themselves and mankind. Let them only make the right use of the fact, under the constant recollection that it should never make them forget higher things; there being political and social dangers to encounter which that very prosperity makes it only more difficult to deal with and more acute to suffer from.

SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

HER MAJESTY will arrive in town on the 23rd inst., we believe, and open Parliament in person on the 24th, and on the same afternoon return to Windsor Castle.

THE QUEEN has apportioned a suite of apartments in Hampton Court Palace to Mrs. Hodson, widow of the famous commander of "Hodson's Horse."

EMPEROR NAPOLEON III. has sent a gold medal to the ladies of Brescia as an acknowledgment of their attentions to the wounded.

PRINCE LOUIS LUCIEN BONAPARTE has been made grand officer of the Legion of Honour, less (says the *Moniteur*) on account of his near relationship to the Emperor than for his distinction as a philologist and his general literary attainments.

A NEW APPROACH is to be made to the Temple Church from Fleet-street, opposite Chancery-lane. A part of Inner Temple-lane is to be demolished, as also Churchyard-court.

THE *Observer* publishes a rumour to the effect that the directors of the Great Ship Company have resigned, and states that Mr. Lever has renewed his offer to charter the vessel.

THE GOVERNMENT intends to appoint an Inspector-General of Volunteers, who will be assisted by six sub-inspectors of the rank of brigade-major. Each of the sub-inspectors will be assigned a district for his particular supervision, the Inspector-General controlling the whole arrangements.

THE SPECIAL SUNDAY EVENING SERVICES are achieving a success greater than that by which they have been distinguished in previous years. Not only St. Paul's Cathedral, Westminster Abbey, and Exeter Hall, but also several of the theatres were crowded on Sunday with attentive congregations. This movement cannot fail to do good.

THREE YOUNG MEN of Watchet went out fishing, when the boat was capsized, and they all met a watery grave.

PROFESSOR OWEN announces that he possesses a copy of those manuscript works of the illustrious John Hunter the originals of which were destroyed by Sir Everard Home. Professor Owen is about to publish the collection.

THE LATE MR. W. MOODIE, wine-merchant, of Leith, left £4000 towards the erection of an Episcopalian church in Leith, and two members of the Leith congregation have placed a like sum at the disposal of the managers for the erection of the church and parsonage.

THE RELIGIOUS REVIVAL IN WOLVERHAMPTON progresses. On one evening last week at least 1600 people assembled at a "united prayer meeting" held in the Exchange, and if there had been room at least 2000 would have congregated to beseech the outpouring of the Spirit upon that town.

ENGLISH TRADESMEN should be made aware that the number of persons who avail themselves of the Scotch sequestration courts to evade their creditors in this country is on the increase.

THE *Salut Public* of Lyons says, "A petition addressed to the Senate is now being signed by the female operatives in this city, in which the petitioners pray that all men who attain the age of forty without marrying may be compelled to pay a tax as unproductive members of society."

MR. ROBERT BOURKE and MR. GRUNEISEN, of the Conservative Land Society, have just returned from a novel mission to Ireland. Their object was "to introduce the freehold land system, as yet unknown in that country, and also to ascertain whether the plan of model lodging-houses could not be advantageously extended to Ireland."

SIR CHARLES NAPIER has attended a meeting at Lowestoft to promote the raising of naval volunteers, and has made a capital speech to the men assembled.

VIRIE, the black doctor and cancer-curer, is on his trial in Paris for illegally practising medicine and obtaining money under false pretences. The examination of the doctor has afforded amusing illustrations of his shifty genius and the inquisitorial method of French procedure.

MR. HERBERT notifies that he is willing to sanction the establishment of cadet companies of volunteers composed of youths in their teens. It is the first step towards juvenile military training, which, carried out in our schools, would prove of great value.

BARON BUL, formerly Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs, has arrived with his family at Rome, and will remain there during the winter.

MR. BOWYER, M.P., has arrived at Rome, and taken up his quarters in the palace belonging to the Knights of Malta in virtue of the privilege he enjoys as belonging to that order. On the Thursday preceding Christmas Day Mr. Bowyer had the honour of being received in a private audience by the Pope, who decorated him with the Grand Cross of the Pontifical Order of St. Gregory.

WILLIAM SANDWORTH, of Whaplode, in Lincolnshire, drowned himself last week early on the morning after his marriage.

A PIECE OF PLATE has been presented to the seven members of the executive committee of the Manchester Exhibition.

AN ASSOCIATION for suppressing the practice of falsely marking or labelling goods for sale has been formed.

AN INQUEST was lately held at Brandon, in Norfolk, on the body of an infant who had been suffocated by a cat (which had crept into the cradle) lying on its face and mouth.

SIR M. BERKELEY has recovered from the effects of the accident he met with about a fortnight since whilst hunting in the neighbourhood of Thornbury. He was passing under a tree when his head came into collision with a large bough.

A BOILER EXPLOSION took place at a foundry at Middlewich on Wednesday week; one of the sons of the tenant, Mr. Heath, was killed, another dangerously wounded, and Mr. Heath himself was dreadfully mutilated, so that there is little hope of his recovery.

AN OLD MAN, eighty-six years of age, has just died at the Moor of Durdie, in the Cars of Gortie, leaving £600 or £700. For forty years he was a common ploughman, and during that period contrived to save this very considerable sum.

THE TRAFFIC RETURNS of railways in the United Kingdom for the week ending December 31 amounted to £465,110, and for the corresponding week of 1858 to £425,080, showing an increase of £40,030.

A NUMBER OF ANATOMICAL MODELS, forming part of a museum, were lately seized by the Leeds police, as having an immoral tendency, and the proprietors were prosecuted under Lord Campbell's Act.

NORWAY has taken a significant step. Its Diet at Christiania has carried a vote for the abolition of the Swedish Lord-Lieutenancy, and for the complete fusion of the two countries under the Scandinavian crown of King Oscar.

THE PROHIBITION OF THE EXPORTATION OF HORSES from Prussia has been withdrawn.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Builder* suggests that an effort should be made to reclaim the Goodwin Sands, and to erect a substantial lighthouse thereon.

MR. SPENCE, author of "The Introduction to Entomology," and other scientific works, died on Friday week, aged seventy-seven.

WORKS OF DEFENCE are to be erected on the harbour of Sligo.

THE LIBERAL ELECTIONS OF THE COUNTY OF LONDONDERRY have presented a purse of nearly £2000 to their late member, Mr. S. M. Greer, as a proof of "their high sense of his services whilst their representative."

MRS. SMITH BANNERMAN, who eloped with the Rev. F. Green a week or two since, is said to have sailed for Australia, with her lover, in the *Bernie Castle*, which was subsequently lost in the Channel—all drowned.

THE PARISH CHURCH OF ST. ANDREW'S, called the Round Church, one of the finest of the old historic parish churches of Dublin, was completely burned on Sunday morning.

M. BONE, a Dutch astronomer, has published a pamphlet to announce that the famous comet of Charles V., which was seen in 1558, will reappear in the month of August next.

THE TOTAL VALUE OF METALS, metalliferous minerals, and coals produced in 1858 was £31,266,932. This enormous sum is, it must be remembered, the representative of real wealth, added to our national income.

THE *Morning Chronicle* has again changed hands. Rumour says that the Emperor of the French is the actual proprietor.

A HANDSOME DRINKING-FOUNTAIN is in course of erection on the south side of Blackfriars-bridge. It will be opened in the course of a few days. The Lambeth Waterworks Company will supply the water.

LORD MACAULAY (says the *Morning Post*) has left behind him the materials for another volume, the publication of which may, for private and family reasons, be some time delayed.

SIR FRANCIS GOLDSCHMIDT has been returned for the borough of Reading. He appeared in the Liberal interest in opposition to Mr. Benson.

AN ANTIQUARY AT VENICE is said to have discovered an old parchment on which the Doge Marino Faliero had written that he had buried a million of sequins under the portico of the Church of St. Mark. The letter adds that a commission has been appointed to search for the treasure.

A PROPOSAL for the conversion of the public debt of Canada has been officially promulgated. The total amount of the liabilities of the colony is stated at 1½ millions sterling, and the holders are presented with the option of converting them into one consolidated 5 per cent stock irredeemable for twenty-five years.

THE LOUNGER AT THE CLUBS.

LORD MACAULAY'S funeral on Monday, I was glad to note, was a very plain one. Indeed, I have for some time past remarked with pleasure that we are decidedly improving in our mode of burying our dead. What is called "a splendid funeral" is beginning to be exceptional even in the higher ranks of society. We have not yet got rid of all the impertinences of the undertakers and upholsterers, but I trust we are in a fair way to do so. Funerals can hardly be too plain. All mere ornament is sadly out of place on such occasions, and gorgeous upholsteries are, to my mind, a ghastly mockery. The most impressive funeral that I ever saw was that of a Quaker. The simplicity of the arrangements, the entire absence of all ornament, seemed to me to be far more appropriate than all that the skill of the cleverest undertaker could devise; whilst the solemn silence and unaffected seriousness, disturbed by no appeals to the senses, were exceedingly touching. The silent worship of the Quakers at their ordinary meetings may be open to objection, but I must confess that their silence at funerals seems to me to be the right thing. And I cannot help noticing that the most impressive part of the ceremony at these semi-public funerals is not the singing, nor the chanting, nor the reading of the service, but the lowering of the coffin into the tomb amidst the profound silence of the people whilst the service is being performed; and during the chanting and singing there is always a slight bustling and rustling, showing that the minds of the multitude are called off from the real business on hand; but when silence ensues every head sinks, and every one seems to be absorbed in thought. Ah! there is nothing so suitable as silence in the presence of death, and especially when it is some great man that lies dead. The most beautiful music, the most impressive words, always appear to be impertinent. The dead is silent. All his talkings and doings are over, and all that we can say, or sing, or do, is of no avail to him now. "There is a time," says the wise man, "to speak, and a time to be silent"; and surely the "time to be silent" is when we stand and look into an open grave.

It may be doubted whether Lord Macaulay owed his peerage or the honour of a grave in Westminster Abbey entirely to his literary genius. His peerage, I should say, certainly not; and, perhaps, not his grave amongst the illustrious dead. But, however that may be, one was glad to see that there were not a few eminent literary men assembled to pay him respect. Amongst the pallbearers there were one or two, I apprehend, who were invited as the representatives of the literary guild. The Lord Chancellor, Lord John Russell, the Earl of Carlisle, Sir George Cornewall Lewis, and the Duke of Argyll, though they have all written books, must be set down as there in the character of political friends, though most of them were probably personal friends as well. Lord John was certainly a personal and intimate friend. The Marquis of Lansdowne, the oldest Whig leader living, is too old to attend such scenes, and, moreover, has but lately recovered from indisposition; he was, however, to have been represented by his son, the Earl of Shelburne, but, unfortunately, on the eve of the funeral his Lordship was taken ill. The Speaker of the House of Commons was there to represent the assembly over which he presides. But Dean Milman and Earl Stanhope (late Lord Mahon) are both literary men, and as such, I apprehend, were invited. Sir David Dundas, Sir Henry Holland, and the Bishop of Oxford were, I take it, personal friends of the deceased. The Bishop's political and ecclesiastical creed were not at all in harmony with Lord Macaulay's; but his Lordship, it is well known, is far larger than his creed. There are few men, perhaps, whose circle of friends takes a wider sweep than the Bishop of Oxford's; which fact proves that, though his creed is narrow, his head is large. Indeed, I have sometimes thought that nature never meant him for a bishop. We have all heard of round men in square holes and square men in round; and I fancy that the Bishop is an example of some such mistake. But his Lordship had another claim to help to bear the pall of Lord Macaulay—for is he not the son of William Wilberforce, the close ally in the battle for negro emancipation of Zachary Macaulay, the deceased's father? The *Times* reporter says no Conservative leader was present; from which I gather that, in the opinion of the reporter, Lord Stanley is not a Conservative leader. Perhaps he considers the noble Lord is a Conservative but not a leader, or perhaps a leader but not a Conservative. Which? The Conservatives were, however, not represented in great strength. Mr. Buresford Hope was conspicuously present, but most of the leaders of the great Conservative party were certainly conspicuously absent. Disraeli ought to have been there, for he prides himself upon belonging to the great literary guild. One was glad to see Gladstone amongst the crowd. He never belonged to Macaulay's political school; but Gladstone has a mind too great and a heart too generous to think of political schools on such an occasion. A great man had fallen, and he went to do him honour.

It was reported that Lord Palmerston would be present, but the noble Premier was not there. His Lordship, however, has lately bowed his head over the grave of a friend. This friend was not so eminent a man as Lord Macaulay; he was a simple-minded, respectable, and venerable Deacon of a Dissenting chapel at Romsey, named Biddome. Dr. Biddome was a retired physician, who had for many years resided at Romsey, been several times Mayor of that borough, and, by his simple, quiet virtues, and readiness at all times to do good, had gained the esteem of the inhabitants of the town. He had also gained the esteem of Lord Palmerston, and when the worthy Doctor was buried the noble Lord snatched an interval from his pressing duties to mingle with the mourners, and thus show his respect for a good man.

Mr. Bowyer, the member for Dandak, called in the House of Commons the Pope's advocate, has been, and, for aught I know, is now, figuring away at the Vatican. The newspapers tell us that he appeared in state, wearing a uniform, and decorated with orders. The orders were, probably, received from his Holiness; but what was the uniform in which the honourable member appeared? If it really were a uniform, I suppose it must have been the scarlet dress of an English Deputy Lieutenant; or, perhaps, the paragraph from an Italian paper has been wrongly translated, and the dress he really wore was the robe of an Oxford D.C.L.; or it may have been his barrister's gown. Dr. Bowyer was not born of Catholic parents. He is one of the "perverts." He is, however, exceedingly zealous and jealous for the Romish Church, and the Pope, and everything that pertains thereto. In politics he professes to be a Liberal—a Liberal Ultramontanist Roman Catholic, if your readers can understand such a strange anomaly! As an Irish member he is so far Radical as to vote for the ballot, and advocates extension of the suffrage; but he zealously defends the *status in quo* at Rome, and will not assent that, even in the Neapolitan Government, there is anything wrong. Was there ever such a puzzling solecism as this?

The Government will not, I think, have much difficulty in carrying the qualification of voters clauses in their new Reform Bill. Whether they propose a £6 or a £5 qualification, I think they will carry it; but when they come to the disfranchisement and enfranchisement clauses they will, I can perceive, have exceedingly difficult steering. As the time approaches the members for small boroughs are getting visibly nervous about their seats. With the present nicely-balanced state of parties I don't see how the Government can venture upon a very sweeping disfranchisement schedule. It would be very easy to prove that, logically at least, a hundred boroughs ought to be disfranchised; but what is logical and what is possible are two very different things. If the Government were to propose a sweeping disfranchisement schedule all the members of the condemned boroughs would unite, and, by aid of the Conservatives, throw out the bill and throw out the Government. Such boroughs as Calne, Arundel, and Ashburton must and will go, I fancy, without dispute; but there are other boroughs about which we may expect some fierce battles to be fought.

If Mr. Albert Smith has ever been doubtful of his popularity the reception accorded to him on reappearing on Tuesday, after his severe illness, must have set the question at rest for ever. It was overwhelming, not only from its length and strength, but from the personal feeling which characterised it. Mr. Smith would seem to have gained even increased vivacity by his repose, and is, if possible, more spirited and amusing than ever. The attack from which he has so speedily and

satisfactorily recovered was one of congestion of the brain accompanied by epileptic fits.

Mrs. J. Holman Andrews announces that she will resume her singing classes this season. This lady is a thorough musician, and her system of tuition, rapid and easy, has proved eminently successful.

OPERA AND CONCERTS.

IN the absence of any home news in connection with opera we may mention that Signor Giuglini has appeared at the Italian Opera of Paris with the greatest success. His engagement was for twelve nights, and he made his debut in the "Trovatore," with Madame Penco in the part of Leonora. The French papers are enthusiastic in his praise, and give him credit for all those qualities which our readers already know him to possess. By this time next year our Parisian friends will have begun to fancy that they discovered him; and even now they speak of his having gone through the terrible test—an appearance before the most enlightened audience in the world, &c.—as if the fact of his arriving in Paris with an immense London reputation possessed no importance whatever. Many French persons, claiming to be considered well informed, believe that Mdlle. Alboni was never heard in London—or that, if she was, she produced no great impression—until after the Parisians had stamped her performances with their approval. It is quite true that the judgment of London was, to a certain extent, reversed in Paris in the case of Mdlle. Piccolomini; but competent English critics had always called attention to the fact that, however much applauded the pert little prima donna's acting might be, she was deplorably inefficient as a vocalist; and, to show how little our public is affected by what takes place abroad, we need only mention that Mdlle. Piccolomini was, considering the circumstances and the theatre at which she appeared, quite as favourably received in London after as she was before her visit to France. The truth is that almost every Italian vocalist who has achieved a really great success on this side of the Alps during the last dozen years has sung first in London, and afterwards in Paris, the only exception being Graziani, who made his debut in the latter capital in the "Trovatore," immediately before his engagement by Mr. Gye. But we have already named greater singers than Graziani whose Cisalpine reputation commenced in Britain, and we may add to the number Signor Tambrerik, whom, in spite of his tremulous voice, the greatest dramatic composer of the day is said to have enlisted for his next opera, and the ever-regrettable Madame Bosio.

The only concerts quite worth attending just now (unless the reader happens to be a subscriber to the Sacred Harmonic Society) are the "Monday Populars." The seventh of the second series took place last Monday at the St. James's Hall, their invariable locality, and was attended by a very numerous audience, one portion of the building being completely filled before the entertainment commenced. The instrumental pieces were selected from the chamber works of Mozart, who, if the greatest, is also the most pleasing and the most generally admired of all great composers. No other composer ever wrote in so many different styles with such complete success. Songs, sonatas, quartets, symphonies, and, not only the best serious but also the best comic opera—perhaps, we ought to say not only the best comic opera, but also the best serious, for whether the serious or the comic was more congenial to Mozart it would be difficult, indeed, to decide. His rapidity of production was equally marvellous. In the course of eight years he composed six operas—"Der Schauspieler-director," "Le Nozze di Figaro," "Il Dissoluto Punito" (Don Giovanni), "Così fan Tutte," "Die Zauberflöte," and "La Clemenza di Tito"; sixteen grand concertos (fourteen for the pianoforte, one for the horn, and one for the clarinet); thirty-three quintets, quartets, trios, and sonatas for various instruments, soli or accompanied; four grand symphonies for the orchestra, and an almost countless number of pieces, vocal and instrumental, including cantatas, fugues, canons, and other works demanding both time and deep reflection; besides additional accompaniments to Handel's "Acis and Galatea," "Alexander's Feast," "St. Cecilia's Day," and "The Messiah." "The mere task of writing down such an enormous quantity of music," says the author of the interesting and valuable programmes issued in connection with the Monday Popular Concerts, "would have shortened the days of the most hardened and experienced copyist; how, then, must the labour of inventing and putting it all into shape have jaded the mental faculties of the author and affected his bodily frame, as fragile as the spirit that inhabited it was imperious and exacting?"

On Monday night the Mozart compositions (the vocal music was from other and less vocal sources) included the quartet in D minor, and (dedicated to Haydn) the sonata in B flat for piano and violin, and the quintet in A major for stringed instruments and clarinet. Herr Becker, a new arrival, distinguished himself greatly as first violin. The pianoforte portion of the sonata was played by Mr. Lindsay Sloper. In the quintet the admirable performance of Mr. Lazarus on the clarinet was much remarked. The second violin and viola were taken by Herr Kies and Mr. Doyle, and the violoncello was in the hands of Signor Piatti. In the second part of the concert Madame Lemmens Sherrington sang "The Shadow Song" from "Dinorah" very brilliantly, but, of course, to a pianoforte accompaniment only. She had already given in the first part of the entertainment Spohr's "Bird and the Maiden," which she rendered with charming simplicity. Mr. Sims Reeves sang Meyerbeer's "Shepherd's Song," and "The Savoyard," and "The Stolen Kiss" of Beethoven. He was called upon to repeat the last-named composition, and, departing from his usual, and on the whole laudable, custom in such cases, complied with the general request.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Paul have returned to London with their picturesque and brilliantly-variegated "Patchwork," which has been patched and repatched to such an extent that many of those who saw the original entertainment at the Egyptian Hall will now scarcely know it again. They will recognise, however, an old and valued young friend in Molly Doolan, the humorous and sympathetic Irish girl, who has blue eyes, whereas Mrs. Howard Paul, her representative, has black; and who is about as unlike Mr. Sims Reeves as one human being can be unlike another, although Mrs. Howard Paul, when she sings the air from the "Lucia," is the exact counterpart of the popular tenor. We are not inventing paradoxes; we are publishing mysteries, and we shall not attempt to explain them. It is certain, however, that the typical Irish girl and the individual Sims Reeves are both impersonated by Mrs. Howard Paul. The newspapers of Dublin, where "Patchwork" was recently performed with great success, have declared, it appears, that Mrs. Howard Paul's Molly Doolan is "the best and truest representation of the Irish character ever given on the stage." In spite of our imperfect knowledge of the Irish character we had a strong suspicion that such was the case some time ago, while as to the merit of the creation, viewed by itself, there could not be two opinions. There was no mistaking the naturalness of the girl, whatever her nationality might be. Among the new songs and characters, Mr. Howard Paul introduces "The Man who knows Everybody," which he sings with remarkable effect, a patter-song by the late Charles Mathews, "A Model Caddy," &c.; and the entertainment, which is given at St. James's Hall, now includes as many as twelve distinct changes.

The Niggers are in worse odour—or, if that be not the proper word, in worse favour—than ever in the United States; but in England they continue to be amazingly popular if they happen to have a great deal of talent and a banjo to accompany themselves with. The "Campbell Minstrels," who have just terminated a very successful season of upwards of one hundred nights, have not only a banjo, but also speaking-trumpets, cowbells, whistles, and other curious instruments to which Nebuchadnezzar was a stranger, and which are not even included in the orchestra of M. Berlioz. The star of the Campbell company is Mr. C. H. Fox, familiarly known as Charley Fox, a humorist of no ordinary kind, who affects folly, but evinces, one way and another, a good deal of unmistakable sagacity. Mr. Drummond is the chief sentimental singer, and is almost as popular as Mr. Fox. Masters Ritter and Steele also exhibit much talent—the former as a dancer, the latter as a performer on the violin.

LAW AND CRIME.

DAVID HUGHES, aged fifty, solicitor, occupied the particular attention of the Central Criminal Court on Wednesday and Thursday last, to his own manifest disadvantage. The story of David Hughes is by no means devoid of interest. With nothing but a bland, serious manner, without sufficient legal skill and honest industry to enable him to maintain respectability, without sufficient prudence to enable him to restrain his expenditure within reasonable limits or to keep up the bare hypocrisy of economy, David Hughes found no lack of dupes ready to pour into his coffers the thousands which he was openly expending before their eyes in wanton extravagance. David had only to invite wealthy simpletons to deposit their fortunes with him, and the wealthy simpletons flocked to be robbed, like farm geese to be fed. Four thousand pounds per annum for many years is alleged to have been devoted by him to personal expenditure. But, as the ultimate and inevitable wind-up of this career has left him £50,000 below the pecuniary zero, and as he is also shown to have plundered his clients in every direction of amounts each equal to a moderate fortune, the actual expenditure was probably even greater than that mentioned. His process was simple. He sat with his solemn air and in his office until wealthy clients called. He asked them to deposit their money with him to put out upon good security upon a rate of interest higher than the average. The clients brought him their money. The "lawyer" showed them some parchment, and off they went, robbed to their hearts' content. The parchment, of course, meant nothing. The lawyer paid interest from year to year, spent the principal upon hounds and villas, and thus years passed on. The honest clients, people of fortune, with no occupation whatever but to take proper care of their money, evaded this solitary duty in a manner completely satisfactory to themselves. What heart so hard that will not bleed for them now that they discover their confidence to have been so sorely abused? They did not, however, all discover for themselves their sad fate. Some of them died before they could become enlightened, and their estates fell into the hands of hard-headed executors who knew not David. Executors employed working attorneys, who kept neither hounds nor villas, and who persecuted David Hughes with pertinacious inquiries, demands for accounts, and claims for moneys had and received, all which worried David extremely. In fact, the bother of these affairs affected his digestive organs, and produced nervous excitement, facts testified by the most clear and respectable medical evidence. The air of the Continent was recommended by the faculty to David Hughes. Perhaps he erred in neglecting this advice, perhaps he fancied that one continent would do as well as another; he took passage, therefore, for himself and family, in the name of Dyer, for Melbourne, Australia, by the *Red Jacket* clipper, to save the still greater anxiety and mental tribulation which impended over him in the shape of bankruptcy. Twenty-eight days after the *Red Jacket* left England a steam-vessel started in pursuit, carrying on board materials fraught with danger to Hughes' nerves and digestion. The steamer reached Melbourne before the *Red Jacket*, and when the latter arrived in port search was made on board by four police officers for Mr. Dyer, saloon passenger. Mr. Dyer hid himself, and the officers appear to have thereupon gone off as contentedly as if they had been clients. Months afterwards a city policeman started from the Mansion House to the uttermost ends of the earth in search of this Mr. Dyer. The object of his journey to the antipodes was found sweetly rustating in a farm eight miles from Melbourne; and from that happy spot this pectant legal luminary, manacled like a felon, was forced once more to sail half round the globe in order to meet the hostile investigations of her Majesty's Judges at the Old Bailey. And there arose a point curious enough in its importance as an illustration of the enlightened legislation of Great Britain. It became necessary to prove that the lawyer was a "money-scrivener"; otherwise—as a solicitor, as such, cannot be made bankrupt—David Hughes would have had no real bankruptcy to fly from, and consequently could not have been punished for absconding. The weak-minded culprit had, however, on some occasion or other, retained a few pounds as commission for his labours in investing capital, and, this being proved against him, Hughes was found guilty of felony, not for having been dishonest, but simply for having run away. As this offence, however great legally, does not appear upon its face to constitute any great moral turpitude, David Hughes, when found guilty, after a two days' trial, was put to answer another indictment for fraudulently obtaining a sum of £375. As his conduct in this transaction was proved to have been neither morally nor legally correct he was again found guilty, and stood forth to receive sentence. The learned Judge then passed a well-merited compliment upon highway robbery, chiefly because it was a crime which the prisoner had not committed. "A man," said the learned Judge, "who commits a robbery upon the highway risks his liberty and the chance of entering into personal conflict in which he may be worsted by the person he desires to rob. But the prisoner's offence consists in deceiving those who placed confidence in him, and who had no means of protecting themselves." Therefore David Hughes was sentenced to penal servitude for ten years—a misfortune brought upon him evidently chiefly through the stupidity of his clients, who, instead of forcing him to fight for their fortunes on the Queen's highway, brought them calmly into his office, that he might help himself at his leisure.

A foreign adventurer, among whose various assumed names are those of Weston, Wastone, and Gilson, was some time since charged with conspiring with others to defraud Mr. Von Schendell, an artist in Brussels, of a valuable picture. The picture was entitled "The General in Retirement." The prisoner, under the name of Wastone, which appears to have been his idea of the English cognomen of Watson, wrote to the artist a letter to inform him that he (Watson) was commissioned to form a picture gallery for an English gentleman. The letter proceeded to inquire the prices of Mr. Schendell's works, and to request certain preliminary arrangements as to the commission to be allowed by the artist. This communication was followed by one from a confederate, who assumed to be the son of a nobleman bearing a title of which he varied the orthography according to the fleeting fancy of the moment. Sometimes he would write it Lord de Hadford, at others De Hetford, and sometimes even Dee Hadford. The Honourable Mr. de Hadford and his father were described as residing in the aristocratic locality of St. Mary-at-Hill. Watson directed his letters from 34, Brewer-street, Golden-square, describing his residence as a "West-end house," as it certainly was, although a small coffee-shop nevertheless. Three of the artist's best pictures were arranged to be sold to these two knaves. One, "The General in Retirement," was actually sent, and fell into the hands of the rogues before the cheat was discovered. Its discovery was due to the simple fact of the painter not receiving the price of his picture, and becoming uneasy in consequence. The police were set to work, and "Watson" was arrested. His identity was demonstrated by one of those coincidences which so frequently baffle unexpectedly the best-laid plans of the most cunning scoundrels. In his pocket was a letter, written by himself and signed "Gilson," addressed to the Post Office, requesting that letters for Watson might for the future be forwarded to 5, Leicester-place. The prisoner acknowledged himself to be Gilson, and stated that he was only servant to Watson; but a comparison of this letter with those of Watson proved them to be written by the same individual. The prisoner's confederate has since been apprehended, and both are now committed for trial on the charge of conspiracy.

British juries have for some years past betrayed a leaning towards husbands who murder their wives by means of kicks. In every case, even where, as has happened, a husband has announced his deliberate intention of committing a murder by such means, juries have returned verdicts of manslaughter. However, on Tuesday last, in a district no more remote than Maida-hill, a Coroner's jury, empaneled to inquire into the death of a woman, returned a verdict of "Accidental Death by Misadventure." It had been proved that the woman died from a kick administered to her below the waist by her husband. The jury, in answer to the coroner, who, naturally enough, seems to have asked a question after this extraordinary verdict, added that they had no remarks to make on the ill-treatment which, according to the evidence, deceased had been accustomed to receive from her husband.

TESTIMONIAL TO SIR JOHN PAKINGTON.

On the 28th ult. a public dinner was held at the Guildhall at Worcester for the purpose of presenting to Sir J. S. Pakington, M.P., a testimonial of his public services to the county of Worcester. The testimonial consisted of a handsome silver-gilt shield, of elaborate design, intended to illustrate those branches of the public service to which the right hon. Baronet had particularly devoted himself—viz., the Navy, the Colonies, Education, and Justice.

The shield, which is forty inches in diameter, is designed to illustrate the important services rendered by Sir John Pakington locally as Chairman of the Quarter Sessions, officially as First Lord of the Admiralty and Secretary of State for the Colonies, and generally as an able advocate of Education. It is divided into eight compartments, four being alti and four bassi relievi. The four latter illustrate events in English history relative to her administration of justice, her marine colonies, and the education of her people. The first subject is that of Prince Henry reproved by Judge Gascoigne; the death of Nelson is the second; the third, the landing of Cook in Australasia; the fourth, the presentation of Caxton and his first printed book to Edward IV. by Lord Rivers. The alti-relievi form graceful divisions to the four bassi, and contain at the central portion typical representations, or rather abstract personifications, of Justice, the Marine, Education, and Colonisation, whilst at their bases are the portrait models of those who have chiefly distinguished themselves in each department—thus King Alfred, Blake, and Nelson represent our Navy; Drake, Cook, and Franklin our Discoverers; Henry VI., Wolsey, and Bodley founders of Colleges for Education; Somers, Lyttelton, and Coventry Legislators. The latter selected as natives of Worcestershire. The inscription is treated in a novel manner, being in pierced letters, forming at once an ornament and a strong border; the outer edge of the shield consists of a boldly-chased border of oak-leaves. The centre of the shield consists of a sunken circle, partly gilt, and richly ornamented with laurel, &c., from which rises the boss.

The shield, which is from the ateliers of Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, was submitted to the Prince Consort prior to presentation, who greatly complimented the artist, Mr. Armstead, on the design and execution.

THE NORMAL COLLEGE, BANGOR.

The accompanying Engraving represents the Normal Training College in course of erection at Bangor, the foundation-stone of which was laid by Lord John Russell on the 11th of November last. The ground occupied by the building, and overlooking the Menai Straits, was generously given for the purpose by the Hon. E. G. D. Pennant, M.P. The institution is for the training and instruction of forty students to act as schoolmasters in the northern division of the principality. Our illustration is from the design made by Mr. John Barnett, the architect.

THE "GREAT EASTERN."

A REPORT has been addressed to the shareholders by the builder of the Great Ship, Mr. J. Scott Russell. He says:—

"It has been proved conclusively by the late trials, and contrary to general expectation, that the great ship is as handy and manageable as a small vessel. She can be safely chartered to sail from Southampton, Weymouth, Milford Haven, Holyhead, Liverpool, Kingston, Cork, or Galway. She can be navigated up the Hooghly—if not to Calcutta, at least to Diamond Harbour. Sydney and Melbourne are open to her in Australia, and Portland in Canada; and New York might be safely approached as near as by other vessels of the same draught of water. The great ship, therefore, is neither an exception nor a monster, but is able to thread safely the entrance of any harbour where she is likely to find work to be done.

"It has been conclusively proved that the seagoing qualities of the great ship are good, and that her properties as a piece of naval architecture are what I, who designed her lines, intended. It was said that, from her great height out of the water, she would be crank, and lie over on her side as the *Perseverance* did; experience has shown that she stands up admirably, and that under sail she has little inclination. Others said she would have the opposite defect, and would be so stiff as not to yield at all to a heavy sea. By this defect, the sea, they said, would strike her like a rock, and do her great damage. Now, the contrary of this has also been proved, and she has a gentle, easy, rolling motion, with scarcely any pitching, but just enough of both to prevent her having anything to fear from the shock of the sea.

"It has been proved that the great strength of her mechanical construction had not been overstated by her designers. Experience of the ship, under the strain of the engines when under way and working up to more than 7000-horse power in the sea, has shown that the vibration, which in vessels of high speed is so common an indication of weakness, exists in her

to a smaller extent than in any other ship ever built. She has, therefore, been proved to be, even for her great size, the strongest vessel in the world. This is a most important fact to bear in mind in estimating the value of your property, and it most materially affects the question of insurance.

"In regard to safety. The peculiar structure given to her, consisting of longitudinal strengthening, and an unusual number of longitudinal and transverse bulkheads, by which she is divided into many watertight compartments, has stood the severest test. Even the sad accident of the explosion of a heater, so deeply lamented from its injury to life, did nevertheless prove the efficacy of this peculiar structure of the ship in securing the general safety; for the whole of the damage was confined to the compartment where it originated.

"In regard to speed. The facts which have been ascertained are, that in the first trials, made under the disadvantages attending every novelty, the vessel attained a speed of of 14½ knots, or about 17 statute miles an hour. It is right you should be informed that 14½ knots was the original speed assigned to the vessel by Mr. Brunel, in the early reports to the directors of the original company. There is, therefore, no good reason for disappointment on this head. It must be admitted that there were many people who hoped for more, but they had no right to expect it, for the vessel has an extremely small proportion of power for her size. The object of this small power was great economy of fuel on a long voyage.

"In regard to the nature and speed of a voyage. It ought to be kept in mind that the great ship was not built for extreme speed on short voyages, but for the express purpose of maintaining fair speed,

which she was designed, and which is such as to enable her to reduce the time of a voyage to Australia from fifty-nine days to thirty-nine days. She can not only carry coals for the entire passage to Australia, but find room besides for 5000 tons of goods. Along with this she affords ample accommodation for from 500 to 800 first-class passengers, and might be fitted up for 1000 additional berths, as first or second class, and 1500 third-class, if desirable. She has been proved to afford comparative immunity from sea-sickness, along with the comfort and luxury of a first-class hotel; thus rendering a passage across the sea in every way more enjoyable than a long journey by land. Such are the proved advantages which our ship presents, and yet we are told that our property is a bad one, and must be laid aside as unseaworthy.

"It has been stated that the ship is not now completed throughout her whole extent. Of course she is not. She was not meant to be entirely completed until after her return from America, when her permanent station and trade could be determined. Originally she had been designed to accommodate 3000 passengers, or 10,000 troops; but for the purpose of going to sea, on her trial trip to America, she was only to be completed for 675 passengers. Only two compartments of her length—one of ninety and another of sixty feet long—were completely fitted up for passengers. The rest of the ship remains, as intended, almost entirely unfitted, or provisionally fitted only, for temporary purposes.

"Before I conclude, let me say a few words about myself. You have been taught to suppose that you and I have opposite interests. Do not believe it. My interests can never be separated from those of the great ship. I am proud to

with great economy of transport, on a long run of over 13,000 statute miles. For this use, and this use alone, were all her contrivances of construction originally designed. In considering, therefore, how to turn this property to profitable account, you should never lose sight of the fact that she is able to do this voyage in one-third less time than it has yet been done.

"I find, according to our present experience, that the cost of running the ship is £2 a mile, including every kind of expense. The goods alone which she can carry, even at the most moderate freights, will repay this cost, and leave the entire passenger traffic as pure profit. The freights she could earn by passengers are more than double what she could earn by goods.

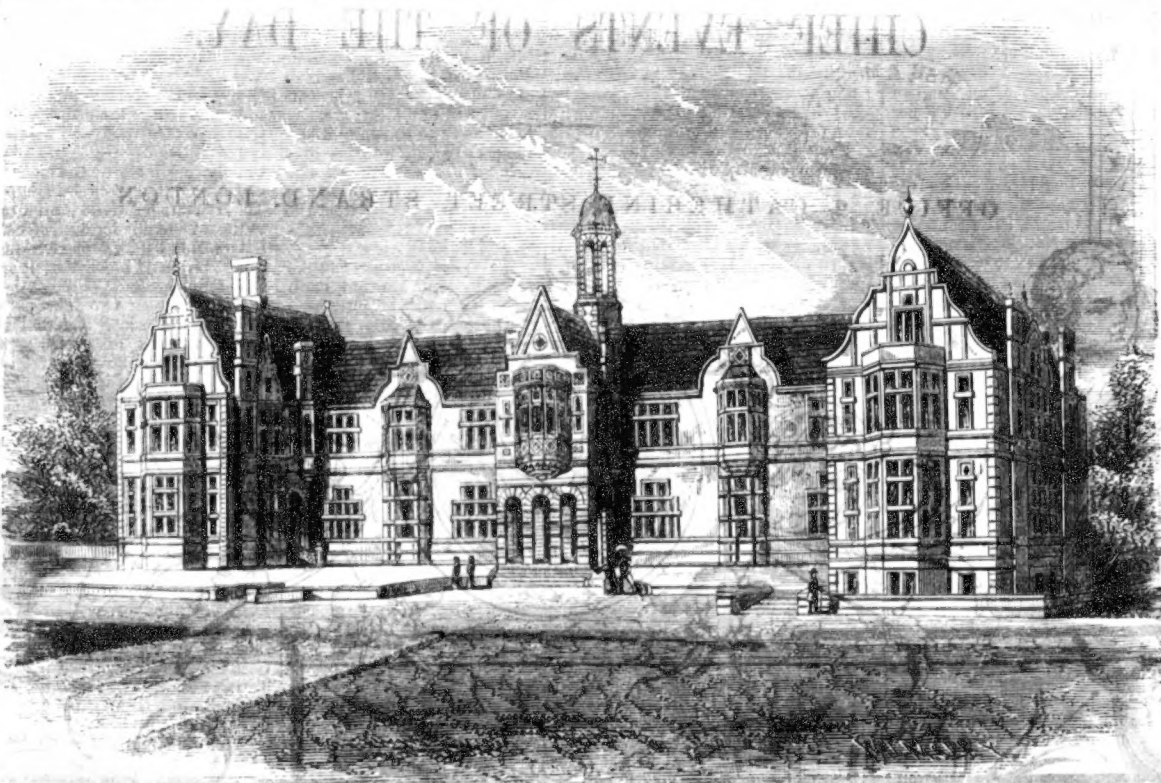
"The comparative exemption of passengers by this ship from sea-sickness, confined cabins, close air, and the other usual inconveniences of a sea voyage, has been proved by experience to be more complete than her most sanguine promoters anticipated. There can be no doubt that, on those great lines which passengers frequent in large numbers, a strong preference would be given to that ship which substitutes for the sickness and misery of a long sea voyage all the comfort and luxury of an hotel. Two thousand passengers can be thus conveniently accommodated at fares that would yield a net revenue of £4 a mile.

"Such, then, are a few of the seagoing qualities and money-earning capabilities of our ship; and you will thus see that all the qualities and powers of the vessel originally promised when she was designed have been borne out by experience. She has proved handy and manageable, so as to go into and out of any harbour in this or other countries that affords suitable traffic. She has ample power to stand up in a seaway or storm without such rigid stiffness as to make the sea strike her with violence. She has proved herself the strongest ship in the world. She has proved that in danger, whether from external violence or internal accident, her system of separation into compartments is so successful that no damage to one part of her affects another.

"She has realised the speed for



TESTIMONIAL TO SIR JOHN PAKINGTON.



NORMAL COLLEGE, BANGOR.

have been her builder. I expect yet to earn great reputation by her; and I am, like yourselves, a large shareholder. It is, therefore, my interest, even more than yours, that your property in the ship should turn out valuable. It is true, you owe me money for work done; but we are not, therefore, enemies. I want no more for my work than three honest and able arbitrators, to whom you and I have both referred the matter, shall say is due to me; let us both, therefore, set about turning our mutual property to account, for our mutual good. As a fellow-shareholder of the ship, let me tell you that what is now wanted is the best possible management of the ship. Steam-shiping property is not easily managed; out, if you can agree upon men of ability, experience, and success in the management of steam property, to take the entire practical control of the executive part of your business, you will not be disappointed with the result."

A very turbulent meeting of the shareholders of the Great Ship Company was held on Wednesday. The directors presented a report, in which they tendered their resignation. The Chairman made a statement of the facts in justification of the conduct of the directors, which he said he was prepared to prove; and Mr. Hawes then moved an amendment appointing a committee of investigation. This amendment, after a most exciting discussion, was lost by an immense majority, whereupon Mr. Hawes demanded a poll.

POLICE.

CHARGE OF STEALING A LETTER AT THE EARL OF DERBY'S BY AN ARTILLERYMAN.—Arthur Richards, a private in the Royal Artillery, was charged with stealing a letter addressed to Lord Stanley.

Louis Pearce, hall-porter to the Earl of Derby, said, on Saturday night, about ten, the prisoner rung the bell, and asked to see the Earl of Derby. The servant who opened the door told the prisoner his Lordship was not at home, and he (the witness) stepped forward and told him the same; also telling him it was a very improper hour to come, and to go about his business. The prisoner having left, he missed from the hall-table a letter brought from the India House by one of the messengers, and directed to Lord Stanley. Upon this he went into the square, and as the prisoner was making off he called "Stop thief!" and the prisoner was stopped in Pall-mall, near the Haymarket, and, a constable coming up, he took the letter from him—the one produced, and which he missed. He had seen Lord Stanley on the previous day, who left the case in his Lordship's hands.

Mr. Beadon said inquiries must be made into the case, and remanded the prisoner for that purpose.

A LITTLE BLASPHEMY.—James Davis was charged with attempting to pick the pocket of Mr. T. White, of 17, Mark-lane, wine merchant.

The prosecutor said:—Yesterday afternoon I was in Fenchurch-street, when I felt a tug at my pocket, and on turning round saw the prisoner withdrawing his hand. I immediately seized him and held him fast, and then, as I could see no policeman, I dragged him along down Mark-lane. He loudly protested his innocence, and a crowd of fifty or sixty "roughs" soon collected, whom he incited to rescue him. I saw that they appeared in the humour to respond to his call, and so, as soon as we reached my cellar, the flap of which stood invitingly open, I pushed him in, flung down the flap, and secured him till an officer came. When we were at the station he swore at me in the most frightful manner, asserting that if he had a knife he would stick it through my heart, and that if I had him locked up he would have my life when he came out.

Prisoner—It's all lies. I never opened my mouth.

Prosecutor—There are several witnesses who heard him.

Prisoner—Then why doesn't yer produce 'em?

The officer who had the prisoner in charge said:—I heard the prisoner say he would stick a knife into Mr. White's heart if he could get hold of one.

Prisoner—It's a lie; I didn't say nothing.

Officer—And that if Mr. White swore his liberty away he would have his life as soon as he came out again.

Mr. Alderman Hale—Is he known here?

Partridge (gaoler)—He has been here repeatedly, my Lord.

Mr. Alderman Hale—Well, what have you to say, prisoner?

Prisoner—Why, as I was a-walking along Fenchurch-street, with my hands in my pocket, I went past that gentleman, and my elbow touched him, and directly arter, to my very great surprise, he comes up, catches hold of my collar, and says as how he felt my hands in his pockets, though they had been in my pocket all the while.

Mr. Alderman Hale—But what about this vile language and those threats?

Prisoner—Well, I must own I did blaspheme a little.

The Alderman sent him to hard labour for three months.

THE MATERNAL INSTINCT.—Janet Stewart Payne, about forty years of age, was charged at Guildhall with being drunk and disorderly.

The evidence went to show that she was in a beastly state of intoxication, having a poor little child about three or four years of age in her possession, and the mode in which she was carrying it induced several persons to interfere. One person deposed that he saw the prisoner carrying the child by its heels, with its head hanging downwards, and another that while the child was in that position the prisoner struck its head twice against a brick wall. The child was produced in court, and presented one of the most frightful spectacles ever witnessed in a court of justice. Its legs and arms were scarcely larger than a man's thumb, while its face had more the appearance of a skeleton's head covered with parchment than that of an infant of such tender years; indeed, in such a dreadful state of emaciation did it appear that the general opinion was that the child could not survive the neglect and treatment it had received. The child was represented to be in a very precarious state, and the prisoner was therefore remanded. The poor little sufferer was then taken back to the West London Union, where every care and attention was bestowed upon it under the superintendence of Mr. Phillips, the master of the Union, but unfortunately without avail, for death terminated its miseries on the second day.

Mr. Phillips then attended before Sir R. W. Carden, and explained that since the last hearing the child had died, and an inquest had been held upon its body. The jury returned a verdict to the effect that the child died from exhaustion produced by fever, accelerated by exposure and the treatment it received at the hands of its mother.

Sir R. W. Carden inquired if the evidence of the persons who saw the prisoner ill-treating the child was taken before the coroner?

Mr. Phillips said it was, but the surgeon, not having made a post-mortem examination of the body, could only say he saw no marks which would justify him in supposing that the blows the child received when struck against the brick wall were the cause of death. His opinion was that the child must have died, but that its death was accelerated by neglect.

The prisoner began to cry on hearing of the fate of her unhappy child, and endeavoured to make a display of maternal love and sympathy for her departed offspring.

Mr. Phillips said the feeling of the jury was so strong with regard to the prisoner that they would have returned a verdict of manslaughter had not the coroner pointed out to them that the evidence was not sufficient to sustain a conviction.

Mr. W. Carden remanded the prisoner.

REMARKABLE COURAGE IN A LANDLADY.—Charles White, a big, powerful fellow, was finally examined charged as follows:—

Mrs. Sholl, wife of the landlord of the Crown, in Exeter-street, Chelsea, said that between ten and eleven o'clock on the night of Sunday week she went up to her bedroom, and, on opening the door, found the prisoner standing before her. She immediately seized him by the throat, when he struck her several blows, but she still held him, and continued to do so, while they fell down stairs together, prisoner all the time struggling to escape. Her servant then came to her assistance, and she gave the prisoner up to her husband. While the latter was holding him he pulled a "jenny" out from his pocket, and was apparently going to use it as a weapon, when a man took it from him, and it was now produced in court. She knew the prisoner to be a customer. On examining her bedroom she missed a brooch, found her drawers ransacked, and a number of things lying about, and the bed-clothes were all removed.

Mr. Kirman, inspector of the B division, said that after the charge was taken against the prisoner he went to the house in question and examined the room. He found the bedroom door had been wrenched open with his jemmy produced, which corresponded exactly with marks on the door, and the drawers and a cupboard in the room had also been forced open with the same instrument. At present he had not been able to find any-

thing out against the prisoner, but had heard he had been convicted.

Mr. Paynter having complimented Mrs. Sholl for the unusual amount of courage she had displayed, the prisoner, who had nothing to say, was fully committed for trial.

THE RELIGIOUS DISSENSIONS IN ST. GEORGE'S-IN-THE-EAST.—Mr. John Bradford, jun., a pupil-teacher of Cannon-street, Commercial-road East, appeared before Mr. Selfe, upon an adjourned summons, charged with disturbing the Curate of St. George's-in-the-East during its Divine service.

Mr. King, solicitor for the Rev. Mr. Lowder, Curate of St. George's, said the magistrate would recollect that after the whole of the case had been gone into against Barnes, another defendant, he signed a paper undertaking not to offend again, and the summons was dismissed, and it was intimated that if Mr. Bradford did the same no further proceedings would be taken against him.

Mr. Selfe said he wished to refrain from giving judgment until he heard the case on both sides. A prima facie case had been made out against the defendant, which he might call witnesses to rebut, but if he failed he would take the consequences, and the law must be enforced. He wished, however, to provide for the future, and not punish for the past. In the document which Mr. Barnes had signed, and which he asked the defendant to sign, he did not say he was in the wrong. Mr. Selfe then read as follows:—"Mr. Barnes undertakes that he will not interrupt the choral services in St. George's, by saying the responses at irregular times, or in so loud a tone as to disturb the minister and choristers."

The Defendant—I never did anything contrary to that.

Mr. Selfe—I do not say you have. Do you wish the case to proceed, and have my judgment?

The Defendant—I have no objection to sign that.

The paper already signed by Mr. Barnes was put before the defendant, and he affixed his signature to it.

Mr. King—With that being signed I have no objection to the summons being withdrawn.

Mr. Selfe—A happy end to a most unpleasant proceeding. Pray let me hear no more of St. George's-in-the-East.

EAST INDIA DISCHARGED VETERANS.—John Ryan, a strapping young Irishman, was charged with attempting to commit suicide on the night before by throwing himself into the Thames near Westminster-bridge. The prisoner, in reply to the charge, said that he had only been just discharged from the East India Company's service, and, having got very drunk the night before, was quite unconscious of what he did.

Mr. Elliott—Have you got any employment?

Prisoner—No, Sir; not yet.

Mr. Elliott—Have you got any friends in London?

Prisoner—No, Sir.

Mr. Elliott—What are you going to do if I discharge you?

Prisoner—Well, Sir, I'm going to enlist again.

Mr. Elliott—And I suppose you wish to go out to India again?

Prisoner—Oh no, Sir; I got enough of India.

Mr. Elliott—It was but a few days ago that I had another of the East India discharged soldiers before me for begging, and you are before me for attempting to drown yourself. You have been very silly. However, you are discharged.

POCKET-PICKING AT THE THEATRES.—A young man, named John Malone, was charged with picking pockets at Drury-lane and Covent-garden Theatres.

Policeman Langley deposed:—On Monday night I was on duty in plain clothes at the box entrance of Drury Lane, when I saw the prisoner following ladies out as the audience were leaving at the close of the performance. I saw him try the pockets of several ladies, returning to the theatre after each attempt, but he did not appear to have got anything. He then came across to Covent-garden Theatre, where he went on in the same manner at the pit entrance.

He followed two ladies and a gentleman down the street to a point about opposite the door of this court, where they hailed a cab, and as they were about to enter the vehicle I saw him put his hand in the pocket of a lady and draw it away again, apparently with something in it. He then ran away. I followed him into Broad-court, where I caught him. He then threw down a purse and tried to drag me into the middle of the road; but I resisted that, and picked up the purse. He said, "That does not belong to me." I replied, "I don't suppose it does," and took him to the station-house. The ladies and gentleman were gone, and I have not been able to get any information as to who they are. The purse contained 7s. 3d. in silver, but no cards or papers, nor anything that could assist me in finding the owner. The prisoner, on being asked what it contained, said he did not know; he thought about 3s.

The prisoner said he went to the theatre with his sister, and, in coming out, they were accidentally separated. He remained there looking for her until all the audience were out, and then went to a public-house to have a glass of ale. The constable, who was in the public-house, followed him out, and took him into custody as he was putting his change into his purse. All that the constable had stated was false, and wholly different from the charge made at the police station the night before.

Mr. Jardine, on referring to the charge-sheet, found that the charge, as entered by the inspector, precisely agreed with Langley's evidence.

The prisoner was committed for trial.

In consequence of the crowded state of the theatres during the pantomime season, pocket-picking has become very prevalent. One gentleman was robbed on Monday night of a fifty-guinea watch at Covent Garden.

MONEY OPERATIONS OF THE WEEK.—The settlement of the Consol Account, which has shown a larger amount of stock than had been previously calculated upon, the continued withdrawal of bullion from the Bank of England, and the unsettled state of the Paris Bourse, have tended to weaken the market for Home Stocks, and prices have, consequently, had a dropping tendency. Consols have been done at 94½ and 94½; the Reduced and the New 3 per Cents 92½ and 92½; India Stock has sold at 222; Bank Stock, 228.

Indian Securities have been much less active. The New 5 per Cents have marked 104½ and 104½; the 4 per Cent Debentures, 94½ and 94½; the 5 per Cent (enforced paper), 92½ and 92½; the 4 per Cent, 91½; India Bonds have sold at 138 premium.

Exchequer Bills have marked 28s. to 30s.; and Long Annuities, 17½ to 18.

The dividend payments having commenced, the supply of money in the open market has increased to some extent. In Lombard-street, first-class short paper has been done at 2½, and on the Stock Exchange money is worth only from 14 to 15 per cent.

The imports of bullion have been of a very moderate scale. The steamer for India takes out £138,000, chiefly in silver, and wholly on private account.

Great success has attended the new Canadian Loan of £2,800,000. The subscriptions put in having amounted to nearly £2,000,000. The value of the scrip is 25 per centum.

The Foreign Loan is also very firm, on easier terms. Turkish 6 per Cent have marked 78½; the New Loan, 65½ and 65½; Russian 4½ per Cent, 58½; Australian 5 per Cent, 54½; Spanish 4½ per Cent, 44½; Ditto, 42½; Belgian 4½ per Cent, 95½; Dutch 2½ per Cent, 64½; Ditto, 4 per Cent, 101½.

On the whole a good business has been passing in the Railway Share Market, at mostly steady quotations.

Transactions in Ocean Mining Company shares have been done at 10½ premium. Universal Marine, 4½ to 5; San Paulo Railway, 4½ to 5; and London Brewery Company, 4½ to 5.

Shares in the Bank of Turkey have suddenly declined to 4 discount.

Colonial Government Securities have continued steady. Canada 6 per Cent have sold at 11½; New South Wales 5 per Cent, 99½; and Victoria 5 per Cent, 111½ to 111½.

Joint-stock Bank Shares have been firm. Bank of Australasia, 48½; Bank of London, 54½; Union of London, 54½; Ottoman, 18½; Oriental, 39½; and Union of Australia, 51.

METROPOLITAN MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE.—The supplies of English wheat on offer this week have slightly increased, and the general condition of the samples has somewhat improved. For good and sound qualities there has been a fair demand, at full prices; but damp parcels have commanded very little attention, on former terms. There has been more doing in foreign wheat, at last week's quotations. Floating cargoes of grain have met a slow sale. Although the imports have continued somewhat extensive, the barley trade has ruled firm, at full currencies. We have no change to notice in the value of malt, and the demand has been much restricted. Oats have commanded previous rates, but both beans and peas have given way 1s. per quarter. In the value of flour no change has taken place.

ENGLISH CURRENCY.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, Red, 36s. to 41s.; ditto, White, 31s. to 36s.; Grinding Barley, 23s. to 28s.; Distilling ditto, 23s. to 28s.; Malt, 32s. to 45s.; Rye, 24s. to 28s.; Malt, 31s. to 36s.; Feed Oats, 20s. to 24s.; Potato ditto, 25s. to 28s.; Tick Beans, 33s. to 37s.; Grey Peas 32s. to 34s.; White ditto, 36s. to 41s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 40s. to 45s. Country marks, 30s. to 38s.; Town household, 36s. per 280lbs.

CATTLE.—The supply of beasts having increased to some extent. The beef trade has ruled somewhat heavy, at 2s. per 8lb. steers, and calves have advanced 2d. per 8lb.; Beef, from 3s. 4d. to 4s. 10d.; mutton, 3s. 8d. to 3s. 10d.; veal, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 8d.; pork, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 10d. per 8lb. to the cwt. The prime meat sells steadily, inferior kinds slowly, as follows:—Beef, from 2s. 8d. to 4s. 4d.; mutton, 3s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; veal, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 6d.; pork, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 10d. per 8lb. by the carcass.

NEWCASTLE AND LEADHALL.—Prime meat sells steadily, inferior kinds slowly, as follows:—Beef, from 2s. 8d. to 4s. 4d.; mutton, 3s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; veal, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 6d.; pork, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 10d. per 8lb. by the carcass.

SUGAR.—On the whole our market is firm, and prices are well supported. West India is selling at from 3s. 4d. to 4s. 7s.; Bengal, 3s. 2d. to 4s. 10d. per cwt. Refined goods are in fair request. Common dried goods, 5s. 6d. to 6s.; crushed, 4s. to 5s. 5d.; and pieces, 4s. to 4s. 6d. per cwt.

COFFEE.—The show of samples is tolerably good; nevertheless the demand rules steady, and prices are well supported. There is a steady business doing in all kinds, at full quotations. Foreign parcels are a dull inquiry.

RICE.—Our market is firm. In prices, however, no quotable change has taken place.

PROVISIONS.—There is a fair inquiry for nearly all kinds of butter, and the rates are supported. The bacon market is steady, on former terms. In other provisions the transactions are somewhat limited.

COTTON.—We have to report a slow inquiry for this article at full prices.

HEMP AND FLAX.—Baltic and East India hemp is very inactive, but not cheaper. In the value of flax we have no change to notice.

WOOL.—The trade, generally, is somewhat heavy, at last week's currency.

SALTPETRE.—Prices are firm, but the business doing is only moderate.

METALS.—The present value of Scotch pig iron rules at 56s. 6d. to 57s. cash. Copier has lately advanced £5 per ton. Most other metals support previous rates.

SPICES.—There is less doing in rum, at barely last week's currency. Proof East India, 1s. 8d. to 1s. 9d.; proof Lowlands, 1s. 10d. to 1s. 11d. per gallon. Brandy is dull, and rather cheaper, but grain spirits are steady.

POTATOES.—The demand is by no means active. Prices, however, range from 8s. to 15s. per ton.

HOPS.—A few new hops move off freely, at very full prices. Yearlings are ready at late rates.

GLASS.—Lined oil has a bid at 37s. 6d. to 37s. 9d. per cwt. on the spot. Most other oils rule inactive, on former terms. Spirits of turpentine, American, 34s. 6d. to 35s. per cwt.

TALLOW.—Our market is firm, at extreme rates. P.Y.C., on the spot, is selling at 58s. 3d. to 58s. 1d., and for the spring, 58s. 3d. per cwt. Stock, 43,500 casks, against 30,800 ditto in 1859, and 28,331 in 1858.

COALS.—Best house coals, 12s. to 13s. 6d.; seconds, 10s. to 12s. 3d. Hardley, 14s. 3d. to 15s.; manufacturers', 13s. 6d. to 14s. per ton.

LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JAN. 6, 1860.

BANKRUPT.—HEBERBERTH RUSTEMANN, Bishopsgate-street City, merchant.—J. A. JOSELYN and T. TAYLOR, High Holborn milliners.—J. AYLETT, East Horndon, Essex, baker.—D. SIMPSON, Hatton garden, goldsmith.—J. GREGG, Holloway, baker.—J. C. WILKINSON, Roper-street, Haymarket, wheelwright.—G. J. CRAWFORD, merchant.—H. CORRISS, Pennywell-road, Bristol, glue manufacturer.—H. MOSE, Leeds, draper.

SCOTCH SEQUESTERATION.—D. OOLIVIE, Douglastown, Wigt.

TUESDAY, JAN. 10.

BANKRUPT.—E. HAWKER, Southampton, homoeopathic chemist.—J. DYER, Birmingham grocer.—E. T. SHADWICK, Penarth, Glamorganshire, common carrier.—J. S. DATE, Cardiff, Glamorganshire, flour merchant.—J. BOW, Truro, Cornwall, draper.—R. NEILL and N. CROSLAND, Halifax, Yorkshire, machine makers.

SCOTCH SEQUESTERATIONS.—J. FINLAY, Glasgow, carrier.—H. JOYNER, Glen-Urquhart, Cromartyshire, farmer.—J. JOYNER, Cromarty, grocer.—D. ROBERTSON, East Kilbride, mason.

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